THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 114. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

Negro Suffrage Recommended—Reliance Upon Congress.

The message of Governor Brownlow to the Tennessee Legislature creates considerable excitement. We present the following extracts:—

At your extra session in July last, in the face of the direct opposition of the Federal Administration, and in defiance of its power and patronage, you ratified the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution. The loyal people of the nation have approved the wisdom and applauded the fearlessness of your course, and the Congress of the United States signified their approbation by at once admitting to their seats you chosen Representatives, thus restoring to our State all the rights and relations that had been lost or disturbed by the rebellion of our people.

True, you have been abused and denounced by the President and his present followers; while those who endeavored by revolutionary acts to destroy your organization have been honored and rewarded, yet you have enjoyed the approbation of your own conscience, and received the plaudits of the patriotic of the nation, and may well go on in the even tenor of your way, guided alone by a sense of duty. Having in this distinguished manner affixed the seal of your approbation to this amendment, it is proper that you should mould your legislation to its spirit and design. While it is true that this an endment leaves with the States, as heretofore, the regulation of the elective franchise, it is equally true that they encourage the enfranchisement of all loyal male citizens, of whatever color. Our own State, for instance, under the operations of the amendment, without the enfranchisement of the colored citizens, will have but six Representatives, while, with impartial loyal suffrage, it is estimated that she would have nine, thus increasing her power in the councils of the nation fifty per cent. In my message addressed to you in October, 1865, the subject of colored suffrage is discussed in all its bearings. Upon a careful review of that paper, I still approve the sentiments therein expressed, and respectfully refer you to them. An eventful year, however, has passed since it was written; and while unforeseen events have happened, contingencies therein contemplated have also occurred. The colored race have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have rapidly won upon the good opinion and respect of the white race; while the late Rebels, under the encouragement of the President, have shown less disposition to return to true loyalty than was hoped for. These manifestations have occasioned a rapid advancement of the national sentiment in favor of impartial suffrage. In the message to which I have alluded, while candidly admitting that "negro voting cannot suit my natural prejudices of caste," it is yet stated that "there is a class of them I would be willing to see vote at once." The opinion is also expressed "that negro suffrage is bound to follow as one of the great results of the Rebellion; and that the time would come when it would be proper and right," but that the time had not then come, the great objection being to "the immediate and indiscriminate enfranchisement of the negroes;" but it is directly insisted in the message to which I refer, that "all Rebels are to be restored to the rights of elective franchise, let us no longer deny those political rights to the slaves who have been faithful among the faithless." I still adhere to the opinion that "all this great outcry against a negro voting in any contingency, comes from a lingering sentiment of disloyalty in the South. In all the States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, the Rebels have been fully restored to the rights of the elective franchise;" and even in our own State, under a somewhat stringent suffrage law, a large number of disloyal persons are unavoidably allowed to vote. Whether the time has come when it is "proper and right" to confer the ballot upon the colored man, or whether that time is approaching at whica the sacred right shall accrue to him, are questions demanding your earnest consideration and final decision. The admirers and followers of the President cannot, with any show of consistency, oppose the enfranchisement of the negro. In an authorized and approved statement of his opinion, made public by his direction, long since his accession to the Presidency, he declares that if he were "in Tennessee he would endeavor to introduce negro suffrage." He declares that he would begin with three classes of negroes to be admitted to vote at once:—"Those who had served in the army; those who could read and write; and those having a property qualification of $200 or $250." Thus, by a system not very gradual, he desired to extend the privilege to the entire race. If what is termed the radical party in the Legislature shall agree with the President and his followers on the question of negro suffrage, it would seem that an excellent opportunity for agreement and conciliation on a vexed question will be presented, and that the negro may be enfranchised with unanimity. As for myself, while I have confessed to those prejudices of caste, resulting from education and lifelong habits, I am free to say that I desire to act in harmony with the great body of the loyal people of the Union. I think we should not, without great and controlling reasons, sever ourselves from that great national party whose wisdom and courage saved the life of the nation, and rescued the loyal people of Tennessee from the hands of the oppressor. The franchise law, passed on the 3d of May last, is not yet fully in operation. Registers have been appointed in all of the counties of the State, but many of them have not completed their labors and made their reports. As fast as they have done so, I have ordered elections in compliance with the provisions of the law. I am happy to state that the registers have been generally faithful and firm in the discharge of their important duty. Except in the city of Nashville, the late special elections seem to have been held substantially in accordance with the law. In this city I am informed that but few of the judges and clerks of the municipal election, or of the successful candidates for the principal offices, complied with the law by taking the important oath set forth in the third section. It will be your duty to provide a remedy for similar violations of the law in the future. You are fresh from your constituents, and have had better opportunities than I have had to observe the operations of the law. As your session progresses, you will learn still more of its workings. As no future Legislature can act upon this vital subject, it will be your duty to perfect the law with the utmost care. This law was not passed from vindictive or malevolent motives; but in self-defense to protect the loyal people from oppression and the State from misrule. The spirit and genius of republican institutions demand that every citizen should be allowed to vote who may do so consistently with the safety of the Government. If there be classes disfranchised by the present law, who are worthy of the privilege, you should restore them; and if there be classes enfranchised who are unworthy, you should restrict them. If you are satisfied that in process of time the disfranchised class will become good citizens by learning to respect loyalty, you may fix a limit to the operations of the law by naming some day in the future when its restrictions shall wholly or partially cease. At all events, you should, before your adjournment, see, if possible, that the law is such as to need no further amendments.

I have already alluded, with pleasure, to the general disposition of the masses of our people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and but for the sad experience of 1861, I should feel no apprehension that they could be again betrayed into revolutionary movements. But, as what has happened once may, from similar influences, occur again, it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that disloyal newspapers, together with unprincipled and designing stump speakers, have been untiring in their efforts to set on foot a scheme of State revolution. These speakers and writers urge and predict the overthrow of the State Government, and some of them have fixed a limit, in days or weeks, to its existence, declaring that "the work shall be done." Many of the delegates returning from the great political conspiracy which assembled at Philadelphia on the 14th of August last, declared publicly and at secret meetings of their cliques, that they had seen and conversed with the President, and agreed with him upon a programme for the overthrow of the State Government. At Knoxville these agitators were, for a time, outspoken and apparently determined. At Nashville similar characters called a convention to meet there for the avowed purpose of initiating a revolution. Either because the people of the State did not sympathize with the movement, or because they feared the displeasure of the nation, they postponed their meeting from time to time, and finally gave it the appearance of a common political gathering. It is true these men are not the fighting men of the late Rebellion. They are, for the most part, those who, after encouraging the strife, shirked all danger, in order to look after their pecuniary interests. And such would doubtless be their course again if they could succeed in involving the people in a war. The present cherished design of these men is, by force to prevent the enforcement of the existing franchise law, so as to secure for themselves the control of the State Government at the ensuing August elections. As they declare that they are sustained in their designs by the action President of the United States, and as I have reason to apprehend that this latter declaration is true, I call upon you to provide for any emergency that may arise. So far as my duties may be involved, I do not intend to tamely submit to an illegitimate State Goverment, no matter by whose encouragement it may be set on foot. But as the arms of the State disappeared from the Capitol during the Rebellion, and there is no military organization anywhere in the State, and no funds provided by express enactment for the defense of the lawful authorities, I call your attention to this state of affairs, and to the present militia laws, and invoke your prompt and fearless action. I recommend that you authorize the enlistment of a few regiments of loyal militia, to be armed and held as minute men, subject to the call of the Executive, to suppress insurrection or protect the ballot box. If sufficient provision be made, the Executive pledges himself to see that the law is sustained, be the consequences what they may.

I am happy to announce to you, officially, that since your last adjournment, when the President had not only abandoned us, but, as I have reason to believe, was contemplating the overthrow of the State Government, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, have solemnly recognized it, and declared it to be the lawful Government of the State of Tennessee, and have admitted our Representatives and Senators to their seats, and our noble State has resumed all its relations to the American Union. In the struggle which yet awaits us, we can look alone to the great body of the loyal American people to sustain and protect us. In this connection I congratulate you and the country on the recent triumph at the ballot-box in the loyal States of sound national principles as represented by Congress, over the insane policy of the President. The victory was obtained by the Union people over a party consisting of a combination of Rebels at the South and traitors at the North, sustained by the power and patronage of the President. As it was decided in the field, in the great military struggles, that this nation shall live, so it has been decided at the ballot-box that loyal men alone shall govern it. The great heart of the loyal people is in sympathy with us; and they will require representatives to sustain us against the assaults of Rebels at home or the usurpation of an unscrupulous President. The loyal people, in advance of their leaders, have declared that the Government shall not pass into the hands of its enemies, and that the people of the rebellious States, who labored for four years to destroy the Government, shall not be restored to fellowship in the Union without proper guarantees for the future safety of the country. It has been, moreover, determined at the ballot-box in the loyal States that the loyal men North and South shall be protected; that the basis of representation throughout the Union shall be equal; that leading and malignant traitors shall not hold office; that the doors of Congress shall not be opened to blood-stained Rebels, merely because the President so orders; and also, that the President has no right to set up a policy in opposition to the policy inaugurated by the representatives of the people—in short, that "traitors shall take back seats" and "treason shall be made odious." Thus the sky brightens to the loyal men of the nation so recently cast down by the afflictions of war. During the dark days of the Rebellion their enemies laughed at their calamities. Since peace came, a faithless Executive sought to betray them into the hands of these same enemies. But the right has triumphed. Those great trials and afflictions which we endured for four years have worked out for the republic "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." The late great struggle exhibited her immense power and vast resources, and placed her where she will stand throughout recorded time, in the front rank of the naval and military powers of the earth.

THE "LOYAL" SOUTH.

The following card, which we find in the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, with earnest editorial endorsement, will probably remove all doubt of the loyalty of the Johnson men of Cherokee, Ga.:—

To the Voters of the Seventh Congressional District.

His Excellency Charles J. Jenkins, Governor of Georgia, having ordered an election to be held on Wednesday, the 28th of November, 1866, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General William T. Wofford, a Representative elect of the Thirty-ninth Congress, I have presumed, therefore, to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages.

In making this announcement, I do so partly at the suggestion of friends, but mainly from personal convictions, which I trust and believe are in harmony with your views and interests at this time. It is due, therefore, to candor and frankness to state briefly my position.

I think the crisis of the great North American Republic is at hand. The Congress which is to assemble at Washington City on the first Monday in December next will either plunge the country into revolution and anarchy, or else, in that threatened event, the fear of financial ruin may induce the North to consent that the Southern States be permitted to enjoy their ancient rights under the Constitution.

The policy of the present radical Congress means war, ruin, and degradation to every cherished right and interest of the south.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has alone shown a disposition to give back to the South the forms of constitutional liberty, and so long as it is manifest that he is willing to treat the late Southern Confederacy as co-equal sovereign States, it is the duty of the whole South to award him a cordial support. But as the South has no voice in the Legislative Department of the Government, let us remain true to the terms of the surrender, to our traditionary fame. Truculency and subserviency never yet in the history of the world, won back lost rights. Submission will secure for us only the pity of our friends and the contempt of our enemies. Let us, then, be calm, but firm, for there is no party in the North strong enough to help the South to acquire the full measure of her rights under the Constitution.

Let us then claim nothing but what the Constitution gives us! Let us make no concession but what is clearly warranted by the Constitution! And by all means, let us spurn all efforts to amend or change the Constitution! Let us oppose New England radicalism under every form and guise! Let us obey the laws pay the taxes; *but under no circumstances apologize for the many thrashings given the representatives of "the best Government the world ever saw" at Bull Run and other places too numerous to think of! Let us never acknowledge ourselves traitors or inferiors!*

Let us maintain boldly, fearlessly, and defiantly, if we choose, that the South in her effort to establish a Southern Confederacy was guilty of no crime, and although failing, was simply in the exercise of an inalienable right, the underlying principles and cause of which was the noblest, the grandest, the most righteous and glorious for which any people ever battled! Cringing, crawling, fawning, and apologizing has done the South no good. Nothing but blood and plunder will satisfy the radical maw.

Let us, therefore, keep the faith, but express no regret for the past, only the failure to establish Southern independence. If chosen to represent the Seventh District of Georgia in the Congress of the United States, I can only subscribe to an oath to faithfully support the Constitution.

Such is a brief outline of my views and sentiments—and if elected and admitted into Congress—will make such the basis of my action. Respectfully,

JAMES P. HAMBLETON.

Atlanta, October 26, 1866.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Returns by Telegraph and Mail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The latest returns received here foot up as follows:—

Hoffman's total majorities	62,844
Fenton's " "	78,306
Fenton's majority	15 442

The counties to hear from will not reduce this below 15,000.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

The following, showing the Republican majorities in 1866 and in 1864, will illustrate the greatness of our victory. The Northwest means to dispute with New England the leadership of the Republican party.

	1866.	1864.		1866	1864.
Illinois	60 000	30,736	Wisconsin	25.000	17,540
Iowa	40 000	39,479	Minnesota	10,000	7,865
Michigan	28,000	17,063	Kansas	20.000	12,750
Total's				182 000	125,258

Altogether we have gained in the six above States nearly 60,000 over 1864.

ILLINOIS.

Seventy-three counties give General Logan 58,058 majority. The twenty-nine counties yet to hear from will probably swell the majority to 60,000. As far as heard from, the Republicans in this State have made a gain of two State Senators—D. W. Munn, of Cairo, in the First District, and Colonel G. A. Fest, in the Sixteenth District. The Republicans have, thus far, also gained seven members in the Lower House of the Legislature—one in the Twelfth District, one in the Ninth District, one in the Twenty-sixth District, two in the Twentieth District, and two in the Thirty-fifth District. Unless later returns indicate some other changes the next Legislature will stand—Senate, Republicans, 16; Democrats 9; Republican majority, 7. House, Republicans, 58; Democrats, 27.

MICHIGAN.

The latest returns from the State include 37 counties, and give Governor Crapo an aggregate majority of 25 800. The 24 counties unheard from in 1864 gave an aggregate majority of 1215. As they are mainly new counties, in which the population has largely increased in two years, we have undoubtedly made decided gains therein, and our majority in the State will certainly exceed 28,000.

The Republican majorities for the members of Congress will be about as follows:—

Dist.	Rep.maj.	Rep gain over 1864	Dist	Rep maj.	Rep. gain over 1864.
1	4547	2431	4	8000	3000
2	7500	887	5	2902	1292
3	4376	1702	6	3000	1114

Total Republican majority.....29,425
Total Republican gain over 1864.....10,526

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 10.—The Republican majority on the Congressional vote in this State is not less than 26,000—a gain of over 100 per cent. on the vote of the year 1864.

The Legislature stands:—Senate, 22 Republicans; 11 Democrats. Assembly, 70 Republicans and 30 Democrats.

Returns of the vote on the State Constitutional Convention are very meagre. It is thought that it has been defeated. The amendment to the Banking law for taxing shares of National Bank stocks has been carried by a large majority.

Racine City, the home of Senator Doolittle, gives 601 for Paine, against 178 last year.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 10.—The Republican majority increases as returns come in. Donnelly, for Congress, will have about 4500, and the State will give over 10,000 majority.

IOWA.

The official returns will show the Republican majority in this State to be nearly 40,000.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable we have a news report dated to Sunday, November 11, with the latest financial intelligence of Saturday from London.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued.

A Spanish insurrection has commenced in Barcelona.

A band of American colonists for the Holy Land have arrived at Jaffa from Maine.

The captain, with two men of the crew of the barque *Lubra*, have been murdered by pirates on the coast of China. The date is not reported.

An American Company has obtained a telegraph extension concession from the Emperor of China.

United States 5-20s closed at 69 in London on Saturday.

THE FENIAN BONDS.

The Bonds of the Irish Republic Falling into Discredit Among the Fenians—Boston Bondholders Clamorous for the Return of their Money.

BOSTON, Mass., November 11.—The parties in this City, engaged in collecting the bonds of the Irish Republic, issued by the Head Centre of the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, from time to time, during the past year, for the purpose of holding the parties issuing them responsible for the amounts, will meet with unexpected difficulties.

It is said that this movement has been inaugurated for the purpose of ascertaining where the money has gone to—who conceived the idea of raising an Irish fund—who put the scheme in operation, and ascertain, if possible, the purposes to which the money has been applied.

Thousands of those who contributed their hard earnings to assist the "men in the cap," now feel that they have been made the victims of designing men, and demand a legal investigation; but there is a difference of opinion in some Fenian quarters as to the policy of this step, and as to the legal liability of the parties. Some of those who demand their money back urge that it was obtained under false pretences. Those who are still hoping to see the independence of Ireland realized contend that there has been no fraud practiced whatever.

It will be remembered that the bonds themselves bear upon their face the stipulation they are not pryable until "after the establishment of the Irish republic," and it is upon this ground that the issuers of the bonds expect to defeat the prosecutors. The securities, it will also be urged, were issued in good faith, and the takers accepted them in the same spirit.

The courts will have a nice question to decide, however, when it is shown that these bonds were issued for the purpose of invading a country with which the United States are at peace. On this account they may be invalid, as it is not likely the courts would make any decision conflicting with the neutrality laws. Others urge, with a good deal of reason that the money exchanged for these bonds was simply a donation, and at the same time never expected to be refunded.

The whole matter will get into our courts soon, and it remains to be seen if the bondholders of the Irish Republic have any remedy. The amount of bonds disposed of in this city during the Fenian excitement is not less than $100,000.

Too Much Water.—It is estimated that to repair the damage done by the recent inundations throughout France a sum of fifty million francs will be required.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Mrs. Lincoln in Scotland—The "Great Eastern" to Carry Passengers from New York to the Paris Exhibition—More of the Cholera, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The steamer *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, has arrived. She brings advices from Southampton to October 31.

Mrs. Lincoln and daughter were in Bothwell, Scotland.

Cholera had broken out afresh at Woolwich and Charlton, prevailing lightly in Edinburgh.

It has also appeared in Durham, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Darlington, Middlesborough, and several places in Yorkshire.

Oscar Beaker, who five years ago attempted the life of the King of Prussia, has been pardoned.

The *Great Eastern* has been chartered to carry visitors from New York to Brest during the Paris exhibition, after which she will be taken to lay the telegraph between France and America.

Marshal O'Donnel was seriously ill in Paris.

Dresden, Leipsic, Chemnitz, Bautzen, Zittau, Grossenheim, Oschatz, Riesa-Meissen, and Perna are to receive Prussian garrisons.

The Saxon portion of the Dresden garrison will consist of the Royal body guard.

A Florence despatch says that the national loan fixed for fifty-nine provinces was 77,400,000 lire, but forty-five provinces have responded with contributions amounting to 127,000,000 lire.

Mr. Gladstone has visited the Pope.

The ex-King Francis II intends to prolong his residence in Rome.

The Chamber of Deputies in Baden have unanimously rejected the bill proposing an increase in the public taxes for 1867.

The majority of members elected to the Swiss National Council are Liberals.

In Candia the Turco-Egyptian army had gained a decisive victory over the insurgents. Mustapha Pasha, with 18,000 troops, captured Heraneeza, and subsequently pushed forward to the mountains, where he was defeated after four days' fighting.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Election Returns—The Old City Commissioners, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 12.—The Judges of the Baltimore election have not yet rendered their official returns. There is a current rumor that they do not intend doing so, but I cannot credit this, though the time designated by law for doing so expires to-night. Judge Bartol will render his decision in the habeas corpus case at noon to-morrow. Whatever way the decision goes, a mandamus must be sued out to oust the old Commissioners, which must be a long time reaching final decision.

Death of Judge Wilson.

CLEVELAND, November 12.—Hon. Hiram V. Wilson, District Judge of the Northern District of Ohio, died of consumption yesterday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—Flour dull, with a declining tendency, the low grades being heavy. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and heavy. Oats heavy; selling at 61@62c. Provisions steady. Lard dull. Coffee dull and declining. Sugar dull. Whisky dull; Western, $2 38.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Cotton very dull. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 bbls. of State at $8 80@10 30; Ohio, $12 45@14; Western, $9 75@11 75; Southern, $15 50 to $17 25. Wheat dull. 50,000 bushels of Corn sold at an advance of 1c. Pork dull. Lard dull; sales at 12 to 14¼c. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning the prisoner Maguire was brought up ful. half an hour before the Court convened. His conduct and manner was much the same as on Friday and Saturday. After the jury that had been called to pass upon the question of the prisoner's sanity had rendered a verdict of sound mind, his manner was calm and almost melancholy.

He continued so up to last Friday afternoon, exciting no other interest or curiosity in the minds of his spectators than would have been caused by the appearance in Court of any other ordinary prisoner charged with the crime of murder. But on Friday afternoon he was entirely and suddenly changed, as if the derangement of his mind, with which he was so severely suffered during his long imprisonment, had returned.

His eye became bright and flashing; he would stare around the court-room as if taking a full survey of every individual present, and yet in reality taking notice of no one at all. At times he would appear dull and stupid, apparently oblivious of everything around him, and then he would break into a loud laugh, mutter something, and then resume his former quiet and reserve. He was much the same on Saturday and this morning. In short, his manner has of late been that of a lunatic.

The special venire of fifty persons drawn by the Sheriff on Saturday afternoon was returned at 11 o'clock.

W. W. Shockley, upon being called to the stand, said that at the time of the occurrence he was upon the police force, and at that time had expressed an opinion in regard to the case. The District Attorney then asked him if he had formed an opinion of the whole merit of the case—such an opinion as would affect his judgment in trying the case.

This was objected to by Mr. Brooke for the defense, as going a little too far, the question to the juror being only as to whether he had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

The Court did not sustain the objection, nor give full approbation to the form of question.

Another form of question, the same in substance, was then put and answered by the juror, and the challenge was withdrawn by the Commonwealth.

The juror said he had an opinion in his mind that would require evidence to remove it. Upon this ground he was challenged for cause by the defense. At length, after 12 o'clock, a number of jurors having been examined and challenged, the jury was completed.

The bill of indictment was read to the jury, and the case was then opened by District Attorney Mann, on the part of the Commonwealth. He stated to the jury their duty in this case, and the duties of the Commonwealth. He then stated the facts as the Commonwealth expected to prove them.

Examination of witnesses had not been commenced up to the close of our report.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Jacob C. Freno vs. Francis Denny. An action on a bond for $1200. Defense, failure of consideration. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Schloss & Brother vs. Thornton Conrow. An action to recover for tobacco sold and delivered. Defense that the tobacco was not of the quality which plaintiffs purchased. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—The case of Bates vs. Bates is still on trial. Mrs. Henry R. Lewis, Jr., was examined this morning; she is the sister of the husband, respondent. Her evidence was corroborative of that already given, and also, that she (the witness) had contributed part of the expense of carrying on this suit on behalf of her brother.

Likewise, that Mrs. Bates, the libellant, had applied to the Court for an order for support and to pay the fees of her lawyer. That the Court ordered her brother to pay $5 per week, and that because he failed to pay the wife the $5 per week he had been arrested, and he was on his way to prison when the witness raised the money and paid it to Mrs. Bates the libellant.

She also paid the fees of the attorneys of the libellant in the suit. The witness contradicted the statement of Emily and Mary Lewis, that they were not acquainted with the witness and testified that, before her marriage, these girls had worked under her as dressmakers at $3 per week. The case is not yet concluded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 12, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 133¾@134, an advance of ¾; Catawissa preferred at 28, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, no change; Reading at 58¾, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 67, an advance of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, no change; 36 was bid for Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20½; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 44¼ for Hestonville; 31½ for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Government bonds were firmly held. 5-20s sold at 110; August 7-30s at 107¾; and July do. at 105¾; 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 114½ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand, the new issue sold largely at 102½; and old do. at 99¼, no change.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15½; and Lehigh Navigation at 59½; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36 for preferred do.; 84 for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; and 53 for Wyoming Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144; 11 A. M., 144¼; 12 M., 143¾; 1 P. M., 144.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$3000 5-20s 65	cp July	110	2 sh Cam & A	133¾
$5000 US 5-20s 65	cp	107¾	6 sh do	lots 134
$650 U S 730s	Aug	107¾	16 60 do	scrip 51¼
$1000 do	July	105¾	200 sh Cata pf	lo 80 28
$10000 do	July	105¾	50 sh Penn R	55¾
$800 City 6s	new lots	102	100 sh Read'g	58¾
$4500 do	lots	102	100 sh do	c 58¾
$2000 Leh 6s	84	93	191 sh Leh Val	lots 67
$2500 N Pa 6s		93	100 sh Pa & E	32½
100 sh Union Canal		2	50 sh 13th & 15th	20½
400 sh Susq Can		lots 15½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 143¾@144¼; Silver ¾ and ¼, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11¾; do., August, 1865, 10¾; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 12.—The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, and prices are weak. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase in small lots to supply their most necessitous wants. Sales at $8@8 75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@11 for extras; $12@13 for Northwestern extra family; $13@14 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and $15 50@16 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8 ₱ bbl., but there is very little here. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Wheat, but we continue Saturday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern Wheat at $3@3 25, and white at $3 35. Rye remains without change. We quote at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet, and 2500 bushels sold at $1 25@1 27, the latter rate in store. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of 1200 bushels Southern at 63c. Nothing doing in Malt. 2000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at $1 30. Cloverseed is selling at $8 25@9 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3 25 to 3 50. Flaxseed sells at $3 30 ₱ bushel.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales at $2 41@2 42 for Pennsylvania and $2 43@2 44 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, November 12.—Beef cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates. 2600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 16@16½c. for extra; a few choice at 17c.; fair to good at 14@15c.; and common at from 11@13c. ₱ lb., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

65 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@15.
55 " A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15@16.
43 " E. Kennedy, Chester county, 14@15
24 " Jones McClese, Chester county, 13@15.
95 " P. McFillen, Chester county, 13@15.
120 " P. Hathaway, Western, 14@15½
107 " James Kirk, Chester county, 14@15½
95 " James McFillen, Western, 7@9, gross.
60 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 13@15.
80 " Ullman & Bochman, Pennsylvania, 15@16
166 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@15½
171 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 12@15½.
83 " Thos. Mooney & Brother, Western, 14@16.
99 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15
65 " J. A. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15.
75 " L. Frank, Western, 13@15
112 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16.
60 " Hope & Co., Chester, 13@15.
61 " A. Low, Maryland, 7@7½, gross
34 " J. Clemson, Western, 7@8, gross.
52 " D Branson, Chester county, 7@8½ gross.
119 " B. Hood, Chester county, 7@8½, gross
111 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 12½@17.
26 " A. Kimble, Chester county, 12@15.
70 " —— McArdle, Western, 7@8½, gross.
40 " B. McFillen, Western, 7@8, gross.
50 " D. Gemmell, Delaware, 6@7, gross.
59 " J. Seldomridge, Western, 7@8, gross.
50 " Jesse Miller, Chester county, 11@15½.

Cows were in fair demand. 240 head sold at $50@90 for springers; and $70@105 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were also in fair demand, and prices firmer. 12,000 head sold at 5½@6½ per pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs continue dull. 3100 head sold at the different yards at from $11@12 the 100 pounds, net.

A CURIOUS CASE.

A case of considerable interest to commercial men is to come before the Canadian courts next month. It appears that Dun, Wiman & Co., proprietors of the Mercantile Academy in Canada (the same firm as R. G. Dun & Co., in the United States, Philadelphia Office No. 33 S. Third street), are seeking in a court of chancery an injunction against a rival establishment, known as J. M. Bradstreet & Son, also in the United States. The charge is that the latter have purloined and published the most important portion of the Canada book issued annually by Dun, Wiman & Co.

For the proofs of the alleged piracy, the plaintiffs rely not only on the actual similarity between the two publications, but on the fact that all the errors that occur in the one book are copied in the other. There are, according to the pleadings, over one hundred of these errors. Some of incorrect spelling, others of improper location, and not a few typographical mistakes. But evidence even of a still more positive nature is adduced. It seems that Dun, Wiman & Co. suspected some such design, and in order to detect the offender, they laid some traps in their book, into which, according to the papers, Messrs. Bradstreet appear to have unquestionably stumbled. One of these traps is a town which has no existence whatever.

It is called "Apricot, Ontario county, C. W.," and contains three fictitious names, trades, and markings. The place is purely imaginative, and was never heard of before it appeared in Dun, Wiman & Co.'s book in September; yet Messrs. Bradstreets' book, published the following January, contained the same place, the same names, and the same ratings. It is difficult to believe that the Messrs. Bradstreet could have imagined all these. Yet if they did not invent them, they must have been copied from the plaintiff's book, for it is alleged that they appeared nowhere else. There are several other proofs of an equally positive nature alleged in the pleadings; and, in view of them, it is not easy to escape the conclusion, that whatever may be the law of a copyright in Canada, or the chances of an injunction, there seems to be little doubt but that the one book has been copied from the other.—*Montreal Gazette.*

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF CITY LIFE.

Sermon Preached by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage on the "Abominations of Philadelphia," at the Church, Seventh and Brown Streets, on Sunday Evening, November 11.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The first of a series of sermons on the above subject, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, was delivered in the church, Seventh and Brown streets, last evening. As early as quarter to 7 o'clock the church was nearly filled, and by 7½ not a seat could be obtained. Benches, chairs, stools, and every available means was called into use, but notwithstanding every effort, a great many were compelled to depart minus the great literary treat. It is estimated there were about sixteen hundred persons present. Previous to the sermon the hymn, "Watchman, tell us of the night," was sung, the audience all standing. The splendid effect of this simple and beautiful hymn would have called forth manifestations of approbation, had not the proprieties of public worship prevented. After the singing the preacher proceeded with the discourse, announcing the following text:—

"Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of ancient days?"—Isaiah xxiii, 7.

Pride of city is natural to men in all times, if they live or have lived in a metropolis noted for dignity and prowess. Cæsar exulted in the mention of his native Rome, Lycurgus of Sparta, Virgil of Andes, Demosthenes of Athens, Archimedes of Syracuse, and Paul of Tarsus. You would suspect a man of base-heartedness who carried about with him no feeling of complacency in regard to the city of his residence, who gloried not in its arts or arms or Christian behavior, who looked with no exultation upon its schools and churches, and artistic embellishment and scientific attainments. Men never like the place in which they have behaved badly. I do not think that Swarthout liked New York, nor Dr. Parkman Boston; nor do the people who take their morning ride in the city van like Philadelphia. When I see Argos, Rhodes, Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, and several other cities claiming Homer, I conclude that Homer was well behaved.

Our citizens will never be condemned for a lack of interest in their place of residence. We are often told in other cities that Philadelphians are proverbially proud. They say we never get tired of talking about the "Mint" and "Independence Hall" and "Girard College." They think we are the most intensely satisfied people in all the world, and many a brilliant period about Faneuil Hall and Boston Common, or Central Park and Madison Square, is rounded off with a graceful lamentation about the fact that Philadelphians are so very proud of their city. They say we are incorrigible, and never will be cured of white shutters and marble steps.

Now, we stop to make no retort. But in this course of sermons on the "Abominations of Philadelphia," which will make a very dark picture, I want at the outset to show you that I am not wanting in appreciation of the advantages of the place in which we live. No city ever had a more eventful history. In the one hundred and seventy-four years of its existence it has passed through many changes. It has been smiled upon of prosperity and shadowed with adversity, blessed with order and crossed with riots, roused up to great commercial activity and stunned by the blow of financial disaster, advanced by architectural ingenuity and swept over by all-destroying conflagration. But in the main its march has been upward.

A stout Englishman looked up into the face of his king, and said he would worship God in his own way. Forthwith, a storm of persecution swept him out to sea, and he stepped ashore among the Indians at Blue Anchor Tavern. The laughing-stock of many who mocked at what they considered a foolhardy undertaking, and denounced by kingly authority, William Penn lays down the beginning of a city by the banks of the Delaware—a city as feeble in its infancy as Moses sleeping in bulrushes by the Nile—and, like Miriam, there he stook and watched it. The royal spirit of American commerce came down to the water to bathe, and there she found it. She took it in her arms, and the child grew and waxed strong, and the ships of foreign lands brought their gold and spices to its feet, and stretching itself up into the proportions of a metropolis, it has looked up to the mountains and off upon the sea, one of the mightiest of the energies of American civilization.

Now the character of the founder of a city will be seen for many years in its inhabitants. Romulus impressed his life upon Rome; the Hollanders still wield an influence over New York; the Pilgrims relax not their hold of the cities of New England; William Penn has left this place an inheritance of integrity and fair dealing, and any day you see all about you, in manners, and customs, and principles, his tastes, his hat, his coat, his wife's bonnet, and his plain meeting-houses.

Other cities may lift more glittering domes into the sunlight, and show streets of grander architecture, and turn out longer lines of dashing equipage, and tempt richer cargoes to their custom-houses; but notwithstanding all this, you look in vain upon the map of the world, or the pages of history, for any city that has maintained a higher reputation for morals and philanthropy than your own. What Southern thoroughfare was ever smitten of pestilence where our physicians did not throw themselves upon the sacrifice? What distant land has cried out in the agonies of famine, and our ships have not put out with breadstuffs? What street of Damascus, or Beyrout, or Madras has not heard the step of our missionaries? What struggle for national life in which our citizens have not poured their blood into the trenches? What gallery of exquisite art in which our painters have not hung their pictures? What department of literature and science to which our scholars have not contributed? What city holds on its historic scroll more illustrious names than Rittenhouse among astronomers, than Fitch and Fulton among inventors, than Decatur

Hospital of the Insane, where they who come out cutting themselves among the tombs sit clothed and in their right mind; or the Institutions for the blind, where the eyes of those who never saw are touched, and into their vision pours the sunlight of knowledge and religion; or the Magdalen Asylums, where the lost one of the street comes to bathe the Saviour's feet with her tears, confiding in the pardon of Him who said, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her;" or mention those medical institutions which have taken hold of the pulse of the world's sicknesses, and in all the land and throughout the world assuaged pain, prolonged the life of the race, and into hovels of wretchedness and lazarettoes of pestilence followed the footsteps of the Great Physician; or speak of the thousand-armed machinery that sends streaming down through the reservoir the clear, bright, sparkling, God-given water that rushes through our aqueducts, and dashes out of the hydrants, and tosses up in our fountains, and hisses in our steam-engines, and showers out the conflagration, and sprinkles from the baptismal font of our churches, and with silvery note and golden sparkle and crystalline chime says to the hundreds of thousands of our population in the authentic words of Him who made it, "I will be thou clean."

Ay! Ay! I have proved it. We have a goodly heritage, and when I come to speak of the sins of this place, it is not because our city is worse than others, but because the very contrast with our history and our advantages and our mission makes the abominations ten-fold more abominable.

I shall not walk softly about this theme, but call things by their plain Anglo-Saxon terms, and in the name of the Lord God Almighty arraign wickedness in high places and low, and call up for public indignation and correction the crimes that walk our streets at noonday, and under the very shadow of our churches. The sources from which I shall bring the array of facts will be police detective and almshouse reports and city missionary's exploration, and the testimony of the abandoned and sin-blasted who, about to take the final plunge into perdition, have staggered back just for a moment to utter the wild shriek of their warning and the agonizing wail of their despair.

People wondered how Turner got such facility in painting a storm at sea, but after awhile found him, during a storm, lashed fast in the rigging studying the tempest. So those who have been in the awful shipwreck of bad passions could best describe to us the storm. That hand tremulous with exhausting diseases, and hardly able to get the accursed bowl to his lips—put in such a hand the pencil, and he can sketch as no one else the darkness, and the fire, and the wild terror, and the headlong pitch, and the hell of those who have surrendered themselves to sin. We dare only to come near the edge, and, carefully ballancing ourselves, look off, and our head swims and our breath catches. Only those can tell the story who, having fallen to the depths with wilder crash than glacier from the top of Swiss cliff, stand down in their agonies, looking up for relief that comes not, and straining their eyes for hope that never dawns, crying, "O God! O God! O God!" It is an awful thing to see a man caged of sinful habit, and beating against the wires to get out, till there is blood on the cage and blood on the soul.

Others may throw garlands upon sin, and picture the overhanging fruits that drop in her pathway, and make every step graceful as the dance. But we must speak of it as a giant black with the soot of forges where eternal chains are made, and feet rotting with disease, and breath foul with plagues, and eyes glaring with woe, and locks flowing in serpent fangs, and voice from which rumble forth the blasphemies of the damned.

I open you a door through which you see—what? Pleasant pictures and fountains, and mirrors, and flowery bands? No! no! It is a lazar-house of disease. The walls drip, drip, drip with the damps of sepulchres. The victims, strewn over the floor, writhe and twist among each other in contortions indescribable, holding up their ulcerous wounds, tearing their matted hair, weeping their tears of blood, some hooting with revengeful cry, some howling with a maniac's fear, some chattering with an idiotic stare, some calling upon God, some calling upon friends, wasting away, thrusting each other back, mocking each other's pain, tearing open each other's ulcers dropping with the ichor of death. And the wider I open the door, the ghastlier the scene, the worse the horrors, more desperate the recoiling, deeper curses, and more blood, until I can no longer endure the vision, and I slam shut the door, and cover my eyes and cry, "God pity them!"

Some may say, "What is the use of such an exposition as you propose to make in this course of sermons? Our families are highly respectable. We are in no danger!" I answer that no family, however elevated or exclusive, can be independent of the state of public morals. While three years ago I discoursed somewhat upon similar themes, a father sat indifferently, and thought such a sermon would be of no service to his family. Hear it, and let your ears tingle! At that time his son was tottering on the verge of habits which have since swallowed him, body and soul; and his daughter was taking the first steps in that dark, dismal, doleful path across which dart the fierce lightnings of an incensed God, and over which—shall I tell you? Will you endure the unfolding? Nay, my heart fails me! I shudder, and turn away.

However pleasant the block of houses in which you dwell, the wretchedness, the temptation, and the outrage of municipal crime will put its hand on your door-knob, and dash its awful surge against the marble of your door-steps as a storm-struck sea drives on the rocky beach. That condition of morals is now being formed amid which our children must walk. Do you tell me it is none of my business what street profanity shall curse my boy's ear on his way to school? Think you it is no concern of yours what infamous advertisement shall, from placards on the wall or public newspaper, smite the vision of your innocent little ones? Shall I be offended at the nuisance of a stagnant pool of water near my dwelling, and have nothing to say when there are in the very heart of this city twelve thousand houses devoted to various forms of dissipation and abandonment, and day and night they steam with miasma, and pour out the fiery lava of pollution, and darken the air with their horrors, and fill the skies with the smoke of their torment that ascendeth up forever and ever.

If there be a slaughter-house too near the city, we go down to the Mayor, and piteously beg to have the nuisance abated. I make complaint to-night not to Mayor or Common Council, but to the masses of the people who have the power to lift men up to office and cast them down—to you I make complaint against *twelve thousand slaughter-houses*. In the name of our happy homes, our refined circles, our schools, our churches, I enter complaint. And if now you sit unconcerned, and leave to professed philanthropists the work, and care not who are in authority, or what laws remain unexecuted, you may live to see the time when you will curse the day in which your children were born.

My belief is that such an exposition of public immoralities will do good by exciting pity for the victims, and wholesome indignation against the abettors and perpetrators. Who is that man fallen against the curbstone, and covered all over with the marks of beastliness? Why, he was as bright-faced a lad as ever looked up from your nursery. His mother rocked him, prayed for him, fondled him, would not let the night air touch his cheeks, held him up, and looked down into his laughing eyes, and wondered for what high position he was being fitted. Entered manhood with high hopes. The world beckoned. Friends cheered. God approved. But the archers shot at him. Vile men set traps for him. Bad habits hooked him with their iron grapples. His feet slipped on the way. And there he lies!

Who would think that that uncombed hair was once toyed with by a father's fingers? Who would think that those bloated cheeks were once kissed by a mother's lips? Who would think that that thick tongue once made a household glad with its innocent prattle. Utter no harsh words in his ear. Help him up from the sidewalk. Put the hat on over that once manly brow. Brush the dust from that coat that once covered a generous heart. Show him the way to the home that once rejoiced at the sound of his footstep, and with gentleness tell his children to stand back, as you help him through the hall. That was a kind husband, and an indulgent father. He will kneel with them no more, as once he did at family prayers, the little ones with clasped hands looking up into the heavens with thanksgiving for their happy home; but at midnight will drive them from their pillows, and curse them down the stairs, and howl after them as they fly down the street in night-garments under the calm starlight.

Who slew that man? Who blasted that home? Who plunged those children into worse than orphanage, till their hands are blue with the cold, and their cheeks blanched with fear, and their brow scarred with abuses, and their eyes hollow with grief? Who made that life a wreck and filled eternity with the uproar of a destroyed spirit?

My friends—there are those whose regular business it is to work this death. They mix a cup that glows and flashes and foams with enchantment, and call it Cognac, hock, Swan gin, Heidsieck, old Bourbon brandy, champaign; but tell them not that in the ruddy glow there is the blood of sacrifice, and in its flash the eye of uncoiled adders, and in the foam the white mouth-froth of eternal death. And not knowing what a horrible mixture it is, men take it up and drink it down, the sacrificial blood, the uncoiled adders, the death-froth, and smack their lips and call it a delightful beverage.

Oh! if I had some art by which I could break the charm of the tempter's bowl, and could, with a mailed hand, lift out of it that long serpent of eternal despair, and shake out its coils in your presence, and cast it down and crush it out! But the enchantment cannot thus be broken. It hides in the bottom of the bowl, and not until the man is utterly fallen does the monster lift itself up and strike him with its fangs, and answer all his implorations for mercy with a fiendish *hiss!*

We must rouse up public opinion, till city and State officials shall no longer dare to neglect the execution of the law. We have enough enactments now to revolutionize the city and strike terror through drinking saloons, and gambling dens, and houses of sin. Tracts distributed will not do it. Bibles printed will not accomplish it. Will tracts do it? As well try with three or four snow-flakes to put out Cotopaxi. We want police officers, Common Councilmen, aldermen, sheriffs, and mayors who will execute the law. Give us for two weeks in Philadelphia an honest City Hall, and public pollution would fall like lightning from Heaven. If you Republicans and Democrats do not have enough extermination through the men you elect to do their duty in this regard, we will after awhile form a party of our own, and put men in positions pledged to anti-rum, anti-dirt, anti-nuisances, anti-all municipal abominations, and will give to those of you who have been so long fattening on public spoils, careless of public morals, not so much as the wages of a street-sweeper.

It may seem to many that all our battling against these evils will come to nought. Not so. The zoophytes of the sea themselves toil in little industries until there rises up, as result of their toil, great islands and bars; and I hope in God that, by patience and concentration of effort we may, all together, build a breakwater that will dash back the surges of municipal crime. Besides that, we toil not in our own strength. It must have seemed insignificant for Moses to stretch out his hand over the sea. What a silly thing to stretch out his hand over the sea expecting it to fly away! But the east wind begins to blow. The waters pile up into glittering palisades. The billows reared as God's hand pulled back upon their crystal bits. Wheel into line O Israel! Pearls crash under the feet. The flying spray springs its rainbow arch over the victors. The shout of hosts mounting the other beach answers the shout of hosts mid-sea, till, as the last line of the Israelites have gained the beach, the shields clang and the cymbals clap, and as the waters whelm the pursuing foe, the swift-fingered winds on the white keys of the foam play the glad anthem of "Israel delivered," and the awful dirge of "Egyptian Overthrow."

So we go forth and stretch out the hand of prayer and Christian effort over these dark, boiling waters of crime and suffering. People laugh, and say, "What good will that do?"

But wait. The winds of Divine help will begin to blow, and the way will clear for the great army of Christian philanthropists. The glistering treasures of the world's beneficence shall line the path of our feet. And to the other shore we will be greeted with the clash of all Heaven's cymbals; whilst those who resist, and deride, and pursue us, will fall under the sea, and there will be nothing left of them, but here and there, cast high and dry upon the beach, the splintered wheel of a chariot, or thrust out from the surf the breathless nostril of a riderless charger.

Locks and Lock-Making.

The London *Athenæum*, in an article on the "Resources of Burmingham," has the following about locks:—

The first patent for a new lock bears date 1774, by which instument Robert Barron, of London, secured to himself the privilege of "constructing locks in which the security was effected by fixed wards, with the addition of lifting tumblers or levers." Such is the merit of Barron's lock that it is still in great demand, as a secure and serviceable contrivance, although since its first production, successive inventors have taken more than one hundred and twenty patents for novel locks, of which the most important are those known by the names of their respective inventors, Bramah, Chubb, and Hobbs. Joseph Bramah's lock, patented in 1784, was for more than two generations regarded as a contrivance that would baffle the cleverest mechanician who should venture to pick it. For years a specimen of this beautiful arrangement was exhibited in the window of Mr. Bramah's shop in Piccadilly, together with this placard:—"Notice.—The artist who can make an instrument that will pick or open this lock will receive two hundred guineas the moment it is produced." The reward was not claimed till 1851, when an American mechanician, named Hobbs, who had been drawn to the English metropolis by the Great Exhibition, saw the challenge, accepted it, and after a touch fight that lasted sixteen days proved victorious. The success of Mr. Hobbs not only caused lively excitement in the public mind, but for a time gave his lock a decided advantage in the market over the defeated Bramah, and also over the Chubb, which, originally invented in 1818, had for more than thirty years divided public favor with Bramah's invention. That the Chubb has not lost its hold on public confidence may be inferred from the fact that "Messrs. Chubb & Son manufacture about 30,000 locks per annum, the cheapest of which is sold at 16s. net, while many of them are worth from £2 to £3 each." It is almost needless to observe that the distinctive and most valuable feature of the Chubb is its detector, i. e., the spring which renders the bolt immovable as soon as the lock is tried with a false key. Like Bramah's and Hobbs' locks, Chubb's locks are made in series, each lock having its separate key, and all the locks of a series obeying a master-key. So extensive are the combinations that it would be quite practicable to make locks for all the doors of all houses in London, with a distinct and different key to each lock, and yet there should be one master-key to pass the whole! A most complete series of locks was constructed some years ago by the late Mr. Chubb for the Westminster Bridewell. It consists of 1100 locks, forming one series, with keys for the master, sub-master, and warders.

Among the seats of the South Staffordshire lock trade, which supplies us with trumpery "pads" as well as unpickable "safeties," Willenhall enjoys an unenviable celebrity for the cheapness and corresponding worthlessness of her wares. There is a familiar saying that "If a Willenhall lock-smith happens to let fall a lock in the process of manufacture, he does not stay to pick it up, as he can make another in less time." The late Mr. G. B. Thorneycroft, who resided at Willenhall for a time, was once taunted that some padlocks were made in Willenhall which would only lock once; but when he was told the price, namely, twopence, he replied, "Well, it would be a shame if they did lock twice for that money." The same articles are now being sold at one halfpenny each! The average activity of the whole district is thus stated:—"The total weekly production of locks in the district is estimated as follows:—Pad, 24,000 dozen; cabinet, till and chest, 3000 dozen; rim, dead, mortice, and drawback, 3600 dozen; fine plate, 1000 dozen; and secured levered locks and other descriptions, 500 dozen; being an average production of 31,500 dozens of locks per week." Of course, a large proportion of that prodigious supply is absorbed by foreign markets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—*Founded 1851—"An Institution for the Encouragement of Industry, the Suppression of Pauperism and the Relief of Suffering among the Worthy Poor."*—At the annual meeting held Tuesday, October 16, 1866, at the rooms of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers and managers for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
Vice-Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Learning.
Treasurer—Edmund Wilcox, No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.

MANAGERS.

Benjamin Coles,	Thomas A. Budd,
Thomas Latimer,	Charles Rhoads,
John Bohlen,	Richard Wood,
William Purves,	Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Edward R. Wood,
Benjamin Orne,	James Bayard,
John W. Cingborn,	Joseph A. Clay,
Thomas Watson,	Alfred M. Collins,
Joseph H. Dulles,	John E. Graeff,
John Ashhurst,	Henry D. Sherrard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following appointment was made, to wit:—John Hicks, Agent.

There are 120 gratuitous female visitors (visiting in the districts where they reside), and who, from long experience, know nearly all the worthy poor. The following is an epitome of their labors and disbursements for the past year, taken from the annual report, to wit:—

LABORS.

No. of visits made to the poor	16,128
" Families under charge	6,995
" Sick administered unto	1,417
" Deaths attended upon—five by cholera	157
" Persons found employment, including domestics to places in families	1,243
" Children placed at school and Sunday School	108
" Persons, including children, loaned asylums	43
" Young girls rescued from an abandoned life and restored to friends.	2

DISBURSEMENTS

Materials, Reduced to Money Values by Estimate.

Cash distributed by visitors from appropriations by the General Board	$2,875 00
Cash distributed from collections made by the visitors themselves	2,594 92
Cash distributed from the office, including wages paid out there as aid	1,100 00
Cash distributed to sewing women by the Ladies' Branch	4,017 12
Cash distributed to other female labor at the store of the Society	793 67
Cash Value of 1740 tons of COAL (or 2240 pounds to the ton), distributed in quarters, at $7 50	13,050 00
Cash value of 64 tons of COAL and 11 cords of WOOD, collected by the visitors	703 00
Cash value of provisions, including flour, buckwheat flour, Indian meal, potatoes, beans, hominy, tea, coffee, sugars, molasses, bread, soup meats, and medicines and delicacies for the sick	1,550 00
Cash value of materials: 1627 new and partially worn garments, the gifts of various Dorcas and other societies (acknowledged elsewhere) and of individuals, cash $75	1,221 00
Cash value of 252 yards of stuff, 45 articles of furniture, and bedding; and 128 pairs of boots and shoes	425 00
Cash value of 550 stoves lent, bearing the name of the Society, to prevent their loss. These stoves were patterned by the Society for this use, and are very economical in their operation. They cost, with repairs, delivered and returned, about $6 each. As they last three years, the cost (and consequent value to the poor) per year of each stove is, therefore	1 100 00
Total	$30,431 71

Contributions both in money and materials thankfully received at the office of the Society, N. W corner of Seventh and Sansom streets, or by the Treasurer, Edmund Wilcox, Esq., No. 404 Chesnut street. 11 7 wfmsfc

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 24, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866.

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
10 25 2w

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had gratis, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 BROADWAY, New York.
8 8 6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 935

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

DRY GOODS.
INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES,
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,
HAVE MADE A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES

Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 tf

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has received just his first Fall Importation of
ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
AMERICAN BLANKETS
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 700 CHESNUT ST.
10 17 1m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS,
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH B. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED.
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
Preserve a Cleanly Exterior;
Protect the Breast, and Preserve Health;
Give joy to the Household;
Make Travelling Pleasant;
Save your Money; and
Keep your Wife in a good humor.
ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
MANUFACTORY,
11 9 [mwlm] No. 448 THIRD Street, 2d story.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
95 Nos. 922 and 24 FINE Street.

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-Silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair. 10 22

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.

BEST MAKES
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
By the Yard, Piece, or Case,
The largest Stock of
LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY. [9 17 12 31rp

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.
THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.
PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. LITTELL, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, deceased.
The petition of CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS, widow of said decedent with appraisement of property elected to be retained, has been filed, and will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, November 17th, 1866, unless exceptions are filed thereto.
11 7 w14t* J. A. BONHAM for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1866.

Whereas, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, proceeding on libels filed in the name of the United States, hath decreed on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1866, that all persons who claim to have any interest in fifteen hundred pounds of cotton, and five hundred and twelve dollars, part proceeds of sale, captured by the barque OLIVIA T. DAVIS, under command of John P. Shroud; also, nine bales of cotton and ten hundred and twenty-four dollars and ten cents part of the proceeds of sale captured by the barque FANNY; also, twenty bales of cotton and half a bale of cotton, and thirty-three hundred and eighty-seven dollars, twenty-five cents, part of the proceeds of sale, captured by the schooner D. McCARTHY; also, fifteen bales of cotton and twenty-nine hundred and eight dollars, forty-seven cents, captured by the barque CEPHAS STREET; and that John P. Shrouds, Charles Sewell, Joseph Francis, and Adam Johnson, Richard H. D. Young, Hansen Gregory, Jr., be monished and cited.

Therefore, all persons who claim to have any interest in the same cotton and moneys, are monished and cited to appear before the Judge of the said Court, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication hereof to show cause why the said cotton and moneys should not be pronounced to belong at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and therefore, or otherwise, liable to condemnation as lawful prizes.

The above is an abstract of the monitions issued by the Court in said causes.
10 29 mwfsth 6t [3]
P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

THE ORIGINAL
SIGN PAINTERS.
C. F. WHITMAN & BRO.,
No. 243 RACE STREET.
Neat, Quick, Cheap. Particular attention paid to Gilding on Glass. 11 6 1m

BOARDING.
NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early 8 25

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH street,
9 18 Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tf

FERTILIZERS.
BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the Manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwfrp Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
GREAT SOUTHERN FAST FREIGHT LINE.
ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, having completed Through Freight Arrangements with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads and its connections in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, is now prepared to transport freight with regularity and despatch to all accessible points in the South-west and South.

As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

To secure all-rail transportation, Goods must be marked "Via O. and A. R. R.," and sent to the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent O. and A. R. R.,
No. 105 South FIFTH Street,
10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

NEW ROUTE
TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
Via the Delaware Railroad Line.

On and after MONDAY, November 5, Trains will leave Depot, at BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11·00 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving at CRISFIELD, Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay at 7·00 A. M., thence by the new and elegant steamer "CITY OF NORFOLK," arriving at NORFOLK 2·45 P. M., connecting with
SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD,
For all points South and Southwest.

Elegant State-room Sleeping Cars from Philadelphi to Crisfield.

For further information apply at TICKET OFFICE
No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
OR AT THE DEPOT,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
H. F. KENNEY,
11 2 12t Superintendent P. W. and B. R. R.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands,

The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 19 mw6m

POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
POTTSTOWN, PA.
PRESIDENT,
THEODORE H. MORRIS,
Of Morris, Wheeler & Co.
TREASURER,
EDWARD BAILEY.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for BOILER PLATE, FLUE, SHEET, and TANK IRON, PLOUGH PLATES, etc. Also for the ANVIL Brand of Cut Nails and Spikes. Orders may be addressed to
POTTSTOWN IRON COMPANY,
Pottstown, Pa.
Or to MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.,
SIXTEENTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia.
11 1 10t 0 No. 24 CLIFF Street, New York.

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

810 SOUTH STREET. M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

SUIT FOR THE POSSESSION OF A LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON—THE FIRST TROOP, PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.—Mr. Wain, solicitor for the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, has filed a bill in the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining possession of a letter sent by "George Washington to the Troop, January 25, 1777." The complainants say:—First. That some time in the year 1774, a military company was formed by the association of twenty-six gentlemen, residents of the city of Philadelphia, under the name of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, for the defense and vindication of the rights of the country, then threatened by the arbitrary legislation of Great Britain, etc.; said organization was officially recognized by the military authorities until the 4th of April, 1803, on which day it was incorporated, under the title of "The First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry," by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Second. That the gentlemen composing the said Troop served voluntarily and without pay, furnishing their own horses and equipments, during the several trying campaigns of the Revolutionary War, from 1776 to 1783, and during all that time, by their gallantry and discipline, gained the approbation of the illustrious Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, and enjoyed his friendship during the subsequent years of peace until his death. They have since participated by active service in the Wars of 1812, '13, and '14, and during the Rebellion in 1861-2.

Third. That during the campaign of 1777, the then Captain and first officer of the Troop, Samuel Morris, received an official letter from General Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, dated January 23, 1777, at headquarters, which said letter was an official letter from the highest officer of the armies to the official head or officer in command of the said Troop, and containing an order regulating the disposition of said Troop, and expressing the thanks of the General to "the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the essential service they have rendered their country."

Fourth. That said letter, which they pray may be taken as part of this bill, was directed to the "Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse," then under the command of Captain Morris, which said company is the same since incorporated as "The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry," and being an official order to the Troop, and fixing its rights and duties in military law and usage, it properly and of right belongs to the Troop and to its military archives.

Fifth. That said letter was received by Captain Morris, in trust for the use and benefit of the Troop, and as their property; and that they are informed and believe that said original letter has recently come into the possession or custody of the defendants, Messrs. S. B. and E. P. Morris. The complainants therefore ask that the original letter may be produced and delivered to the Troop as their property.

The following is a copy of the original letter referred to:—

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present.

"I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered their country, and to me personally, during the course of this severe campaign. Though composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit and bravery which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Headquarters, Morristown, Jan. 23, 1777."

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.—On Saturday, a further hearing was had in the case of Martin Solomon and L. W. Holladay, dealers in snuff and tobacco, charged before United States Commissioner Sergeent with defrauding the Revenue Department.

Edward N. Cohn was called to the stand and testified in substance that he is a box-maker, and that he had an interview with Mr. Holliday at his establishment, in Ledger place, and was asked by him if he could fix up boxes which had contained snuff and which had been sent back. He said he wanted new tops on them, and all the marks erased upon them except the inspection marks. Mr. Solomon was present on one occasion when witness had an interview with Mr. Holladay, and asked as to the price of the alterations. The boxes, to the number of one hundred and thirteen, were taken to shop of Mr. Cohn and altered according to directions. New tops were put on them, and all but the inspection marks removed.

Witness was present at Mr. Holladay's shop and saw one of the boxes opened, and said that it contained snuff in bottles; he saw St. Louis on some of the boxes, and they had a dirty appearance, as if they had been shipped to distant points.

A. B. Sloanaker testified that he had been informed of the use of boxes a second time, with the inspection marks upon them, and had made, under direction of the Revenue Department, a seizure of all the property at Mr. Holladay's place, and also at the store of Messrs. Crossman & Solomon. At the latter establishment one of the altered boxes was found. On the evening of the seizure Mr. Holladay called on the witness and said that he would do anything to expedite the investigation; that he was merely employed to pack the snuff; and that he was doing it for Crossman & Soloman and W. Garrett & Co.

The Collector visited the storekeepers, Crossman & Solomon, and passing into the counting-room, asked if any of the firm of Garrett & Co. was present, and an old gentleman bowed affirmatively. Martin Solomon informed him that two firms were doing business in the place, and he trusted the seizure would not affect the business or credit of either; witness examined the stock and made a seizure of it; all of it was afterwards delivered except that portion which did not bear inspection marks.

At a subsequent interview between the Collector and members of the firm of Solomon & Crossman, he understood that Martin Solomon was a member. This, however, is denied; he is said to be the agent only.

After the examination of the witnesses, the counsel for the defendants argued that there was no violation of the revenue law, as Mr. Holladay was only using boxes in which snuff had been shipped to St. Louis, and sent back again, and on the contents of which the tax had been paid.

The United States District Attorney took a different view of the matter, and argued that the revenue law had been violated; as to whether the testimony was sufficient to connect Mr. Solomon with the offense, it was for the Commissioner to say.

Mr. Sergeant said he would examine the testimony and give his decision to-day.

OUR FIREMEN.—The Moyamensing Hose Company housed a new hose carriage on Saturday. This Company have made a number of fine improvements to their house, and fitted up the second story in fine style.

The Pennsylvania Hose Company are making arrangements to present the Eagle Hose, of Buffalo, with a costly present, and the Albany Fire Department with a flag, as a token of respect for the many acts of kindness extended to the Company during their recent visit to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, etc.

The Assistance Steam Fire Engine Company intend to visit Richmond, Va., early in the spring. They will take with them their fine steamer.

The Visiting Committee of the Fire Association continued their visits last week to the companies belonging to the Association. The engines and carriages were in excellent order. At the Hope Hose house they found two steamers, two hand engines, and three hose carriages.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire occurred at a frame dwelling situated in the rear of No. 818 North Fourth street, and occupied by Frederick Bendler. The flames did not reach beyond the third story, and not much damage was done.

HOMES FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS ORPHANS.—We publish for the information of those of our readers who may desire to secure the benefits provided by the State Legislature for the orphans of our Pennsylvania troops, soldiers and sailors a list of the Superintending Committee for Philadelphia, the committee for the respective wards being the proper person to apply to for the admission of children, resident therein, to any of the "Homes" or Schools of the Commonwealth:—

First Ward—William E. Lehman, No. 325 Lombard street; Second, William Laughlin, No. 632 Christian street; Third, James D. Campbell, No. 759 S. Ninth street; Fourth, John O'Brien, No. 712 S. Tenth street; Fifth, Uselma C. Smith, No. 528 Walnut street; Sixth, Rev. E. W. Hutter, No. 307 New street; Seventh, Peter Williamson, No. 804 Pine street; Eighth, John H. Atwood, No. 5 Walnut street; Ninth, Theodore Earp, No. 1026 Arch street; Tenth, John W. Claghorn, No. 118 S. Seventh street; Eleventh, George Eck, No. 205 N. Water street; Twelfth, Charles M. Wagner, No. 341 N. Sixth street; Thirteenth, Alderman Joseph Plankinton, N. E. corner of Franklin and Spring Garden streets; Fourteenth, Samuel P. Brown, M. D., No. 635 N. Eleventh street; Fifteenth, Henry Davis, No. 1436 Poplar street; Sixteenth, Robert D. Coxe, No. 528 Walnut street; Seventeenth, Dr. M. C. Kreitzer, No. 1536 N. Fourth street; Eighteenth, George W. Vaughan, No. 209 Richmond street; Nineteenth, Thomas Haig, Jr., No. 604 Dauphin street; Twentieth, Joseph H. Marcer, No. 915 N. Twelfth street; Twenty-first, Charles Thompson Jones, Roxborough; Twenty-second, Charles J. Wistar, Jr., Germantown; Twenty-second, Samuel C. Ford, Olney; Twenty-third, William Ashworth, Trash and Sellers streets, Frankford; Twenty-fourth, Henry C. Townsend, Forty-first and Baltimore avenue; Twenty-fifth, Barton H. Jenks, Bridesburg; Twenty-fifth, John Savage, Chemical Works, Frankford; Twenty-sixth, Charles Harmar, Gray's Ferry.

All applications for admission to these Schools, with the certificate of the member for the section, are to be sent to M. J. Mitcheson, No. 523 Walnut street; or, if Catholics, to Bishop Wood, Logan Square.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a German, supposed to be named Mathew Cathera, was knocked down and robbed in Green street, Frankford. The cries of the German, when the assault was first made upon him, attracted the attention of several men, who, on reaching the spot, found Cathera on the ground, in an insensible condition, with his pockets rifled. His pocket-book, which had been robbed of its contents, was found lying by his side. The wounded man was removed to the Station House, still insensible, where it was found that he had received serious injuries in the breast. Yesterday morning there was but little change in his condition, and it was thought advisable to remove him to the Episcopal Hospital.

ACCIDENTS.—Robert Morrison had one of his hands badly injured on Saturday, at the establishment of Messrs. McCullough & Co., Eleventh street and Washington avenue.

John Wernd, from Carbon county, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital a few weeks since with his right arm and leg broken, had his arm amputated on Saturday.

James Corbett was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday, with a leg broken. The accident happened at the works of Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co.

Thomas Cascadin was also admitted, with his hand badly crushed by machinery at Messrs. M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION FOR SEAMEN.—This Association held its nineteenth anniversary last evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Rev. W. R. Erben, the missionary chaplain, read the annual report, giving a brief summary of the work of the Association during the year, in maintaining a chapel for seamen visiting the port of Philadelphia, and in looking after the interests of the sailor's family. The increase in the membership of the chapel has been of a gratifying character, and the report suggests the need of a building adjoining the present chapel, at Catharine and Swanson streets. A sermon was delivered by Rev. George Leeds, D. D.

A SHARP EXCHANGE.—Daniel Mulligan had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, Saturday, on the charge of obtaining a chain from Lenoir & Co., Second street, above Monroe, by false representations. The allegation before the magistrate was that defendant had called at the shop when Mr. Lenoir was present, and offered to exchange one chain for another, and to give three dollars in addition. The proposition was declined. After Mr. Lenoir went out the defendant again called, and represented to the partner that the offer made by him had been assented to by Mr. Lenoir, whereupon the transfer of the chains was made. The accused was held for trial.

THE CHOLERA.—During the past week the deaths from cholera, reported at the office of the Registrar, numbered 19, of which number 14 were adults and 5 children. The following shows the number of deaths from this disease in the various wards:—Second Ward, 1; Fourth, 1; Seventh, 2; Eleventh, 1; Twelfth, 1; Fourteenth, 1; Fifteenth, 1; Eighteenth, 2; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 4; Twenty-fourth, 3.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week, 524 loads of hay and 65 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street.

Best quality Timothy hay sold at $1·80@1·85 ₱ 100 lbs.; mixed and inferior at $1·60@1·70. Straw sold at $1·40@1·45 ₱ 100 lbs.

The market was quite active.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FIRE ENGINE AND A PRIVATE CARRIAGE—NARROW ESCAPE.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the Northern Liberty Engine ran into a carriage at Tenth and Thompson streets, and completely demolished it. Mr. H. A. Salter, with his wife and child, a boy, were in the carriage at the time, but they were not injured, although they made a very narrow escape.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a man, while crossing Pennsylvania avenue, at Seventeenth street, was knocked down and run over by a locomotive on the Reading Railroad, and instantly killed. The victim was afterwards recognized as Robert Patterson, who resided at No. 2034 Carlton street.

BUILDING ON FIRE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening the building of John Clump, situated on Mervine street, below Montgomery avenue, took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished, and not much damage done.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Charles A. Dolson, who was convicted a couple of months ago of distilling liquor without a license and fined $100, failing to pay the fine, was rearrested and committed by Judge Cadwalader for thirty days, for contempt of Court.

BARN DESTROYED.—A barn containing all the crops of Mr. George C. Rex, at Chestnut Hill, was totally destroyed by fire about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A calf was burned to death. Loss, $4000.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

124 wrm§

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Chester Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN'S CONCERTS.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that, in accordance with the a most universally expressed desire to hear M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI and the other renowned artists of his troupe, at the Academy of Music in this city, he will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY, November 13, and WEDNESDAY, November 14, in which the following artists will appear:—

M'me PAREPA, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor FERRANTI, Signor FORTUNA, Mr S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. J. L. HATTON.

RESERVED SEATS.....ONE DOLLAR EACH

NOTICE.—A limited number of seats will be reserved IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE, Which may be had THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, at the Academy, and Trumpler's Music store. Admission to the Family Circle, without reserved seat, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

MONDAY EVENING, November 12, LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT BILL OF FUN. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN THREE PIECES, WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Woodcock.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

ACT I. How Woodcock played his "Little Game"

ACT II. How Woodcock won his "Little Game" After which the musical farce, THE WINDMILL.

Sampson.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

During this piece Mr Jefferson and Miss Orton will sing the comic duet, "The Miller of Mitcham." To conclude with the comic drama, THE SPITFIRE.

Tobias Shortcut.....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON

Scene 1—Hotel of the "Jolly Sea Dogs." Scene 2—Cabin of the "Spitfire." Scene 3—Main deck of a Man-of-war. To terminate with a GRAND SEA FIGHT. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 17, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT In Preparation. Prices as usual.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth. The established success of this cosy Temple of the Drama, with the great burlesque actor, Mr. STUART ROBSON, warrants the Management in announcing him SIX NIGHTS LONGER commencing MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 12 and 13, with the laughable burlesque entitled HAMLET; OR, ABE WEARING OF THE BLACK Hamlet.....STUART ROBSON To be preceded by that GOOD-FOR-NOTHING. To conclude with the BENICIA BOY. Benjamin Robbin.....STUART ROBSON PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquet.....40 cents Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents Gallery.....15 cents Private boxes.....$3 and $5 Seats in Private Box.....75 cents NOTICE—ALTERATION OF TIME. Doors open at quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at precisely half-past 7.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½ LAST TWELVE NIGHTS of the brilliant engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his unrivaled impersonation of HAMLET, which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET. Laertes.....Mr. Barton Hill TUESDAY—THE FOOL'S REVENGE. EDWIN BOOTH as THE KING'S JESTER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock. UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS. HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. Second week of the young comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT. MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT, with new scenery and great cast the great drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN; OR THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, in which Mr. DAN BRYANT will assume FOUR CHARACTERS WITH SONGS AND DANCES. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF DAN BRYANT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, YOUNG AMERICA. Pupil of the great Gaiety, Ravel, and MR HENRY WELLS, in JOCKO THE MONKEY OF BRAZIL.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS a fine collection of Paintings of the French, German, and Belgian Schools of Art. Open daily. Admission 25 cents. 11 6 6t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTET, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions, all day and evenings. Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages. Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00 Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00 For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call. 8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

POINT BREEZE PARK—PREMIUM, $1000.—Trotting on THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, at 2½ o'clock P. M.; mile heats; best in five to harness; wood day and track. D. Pfaff names b. m. LADY THORN, by Membrino Chief. J. Crookes names br. s. GEORGE WILKES, by Hambletonian. These celebrated horses will contest for the above premium, and it is confidently expected this will be the best trot of the season. Members are respectfully requested, on this occasion, to waive the privilege of introducing a friend without pay Admission, One Dollar. 11 9 5t

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not. Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and restored in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of Stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, No. 510 RACE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 North SIXTH St., Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES. American and Geneva. We call special attention to the FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South SECOND Street, Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember W. W. CASSIDY, 8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street. Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 11 15smth§rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

REMOVAL. ISAAC DIXON, WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut, Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 6m*

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-Ware. 8 1§

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

BOWMAN & LEONARD, MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No. 704 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our Stock before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition. We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 2 8§

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, CAPS, FURS. BARTALOTT & CO., No. 52 North EIGHTH Street. Full and well assorted stock of HATS AND CAPS, For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of LADIES' FURS, AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND, No. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET 10 24 wfm2mrp Below Arch.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic. It cures Colds, Coughs, and Bite-Bound. It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest. No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it. For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 23 North SECOND street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, 9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street, And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 10 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street 7 22

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

TRIUMPHS OF MARVIN'S SAFE.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866. WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co. DEAR SIR:—At the late terrible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your safes. One of them was removed, and we were moving the other, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining building was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Safe we had the satisfaction of finding everything inside perfect. We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them. Yours respectfully, DISOSWAY, GUION & Co., Bankers.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866. WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co. DEAR SIR:—I had at my store one of your safes. My building, situated on Middle street, was consumed in the late terrible conflagration. I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every book and paper was found to be in perfect order. A more intense fire could scarcely be conceived of. Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866. WM. H. OLIVER, Esq, Agent for Marvin & Co. DEAR SIR:—One of your safes stood a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street. My store was situated in a row of large wooden buildings, the burning of which made a most intense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious. On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation. Very respectfully, L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall) AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

THE BEST INSURANCE DRY SAFES, FIRE-PROOF SAFES. MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER. Twenty-five years experience. Call and examine. MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall) AND No. 265 BROADWAY, New York. House Safes, for plate and Jewelry. Bankers' Steel Chests. Second-hand Safes of all makers. Safes exchanged on liberal terms. 10 17 wsmlm SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

EVANS & WATSON, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES DESIGNED FOR Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use. Established Over 25 Years. Over 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Doors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Guaranteed free from Dampness. Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WAREROOMS: No. 811 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. (3 5 5p

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN, DEALER IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON. Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater. Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally. Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV. IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE. Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. (8 25 suw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL! The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom. JOHN A. WILSON, Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $1 44, usual price $3 50. SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00. BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order. A liberal deduction to wholesale trade. WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities. Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m T. L. JACOBS, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS! 40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40 Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 40 North NINTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 142 South EIGHTH St. 11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 §1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT IN AMERICA IS THE SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT, Manufactured by E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Clip this out and give us a call. 9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch. CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 4-4 inch, 2½, 3 and 4 inch. WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK. LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING WHITE PINE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. SPRUCE FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES. LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. COOPER SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. 5 22 6mrp MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CHARLES ESTE, LUMBER MERCHANT, Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts., OFFERS Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches tuick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank. Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmwlm

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and OTILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-6, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned. First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards. First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards. Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4 Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths. Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths. Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets. Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc. Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St. PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in the city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1866.

John Morrissey and His Boy.

JOHN MORRISSEY, the celebrated gambler and prize-fighter, was elected to Congress from one of the overwhelmingly "Democratic" districts in New York city, at the late election. During the campaign he wrote a letter to the *Herald* acknowledging that he had been a pretty hard case in days gone by, but asserting that he was endeavoring to lead a more reputable life, and that he was especially anxious concerning his reputation, on account of his son, whom he was now educating at the first institutions of the country.

John seemed to think that if he could once write "M. C." after his name, all the memory of the faro bank and of the prize-fighter's ring would fade away from men's minds, and his "boy" would grow up in delightful unconsciousness of his father's true character. We fear he has taken just the step to perpetuate all these memories, and to make them tenfold more vivid. It is quite likely that Congress, before it gives so notorious a man as John Morrissey a seat among its members, may appoint a committee to investigate his past career, and the means by which he secured his nomination and election. Suppose it should appear from the report of that committee that he had been a notorious prize-fighter; that he had been, time and again, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, burglary, and other crimes; that he had served a term in prison; that he had amassed his fortune by keeping a gambling-house: and that he had paid a very large sum of money for his nomination and election. Suppose all this should appear, and should go upon the records of Congress, would not the "boy" think, as in after years he should look over the perpetuated public evidence of his father's character, that he had much better have been content to remain in private life?

Mr. Morrissey's solicitude that his reputation shall appear fair in the eyes of his son is quite natural, but he has taken a queer method of showing it. The private lives of public men are ordinarily treated with great delicacy and reserve in this country; but when a man is simply *notorious* for some of the worst vices that corrupt the community, it is expecting too much that the public shall cast the mantle of forgetfulness over his past career when he seeks honorable and responsible public stations. On the contrary, the election of such a man may well be held up as a warning to the country of the depths of infamy to which a once great and powerful party has fallen. John Morrissey is a *representative* man of the New York city Democracy, that power which has rendered the first city in America a byword and a reproach to free institutions. As such, his presence in Congress may be of use to the public; but we doubt whether it will conduce particularly to relieve the "boy" of the odium attaching to his father's fame.

Our Means of Information.

OUR readers have doubtless noticed that there has been trouble in the wigwam of the Associated Press. Mr. D. H. Craig, for many years manager of the old Associated Press has discontinued his connection with that organization, and, aided by other agents throughout the country, has set up a new Associated Press. We are glad that such has been attempted. The aim of the New York Associatied Press was to make the newspapers of America subordinate to the press of New York city, and everything was sacrificed to the metropolis. But the other papers not situated in the Empire City grew disgusted, and Mr. Craig states that he also became dissatisfied; and the result is a rivalry between the two. Competition always produces good effects, and we therefore expect to see a marked improvement. In order to give our readers the benefit of all channels of information, we have made arrangements by which we shall for the present receive the news from both organizations. Reform is much needed, and we hope that the hour for it has at length arrived.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.—Elsewhere in our paper will be found a card from J. P. Hambleton, of Georgia, in which he announces himself as a candidate for the Congress of the United States. His tone but typifies the general feeling of the reconstructed South. No regret, no pledge—simply resumption of power in the Government they sought to destroy. This man Hambleton was the one who published the names of Philadelphia and New York merchants as a "black list" during the Rebellion, in order that all their Southern property might be confiscated. While such traitors flaunt their treason in the South, all claims for aid or recognition by the North will fall on ears deaf to all arguments or entreaties.

CHEAP CABS.—The New Yorkers are agitating for a cheap cab system, and have already organized a chartered company to carry it out. The rates authorized by the charter are twenty-five cents a passenger for any distance less than three miles, and twenty-five cents for each additional mile; also the same rates for trunks not exceeding two hundred pounds in weight. A similar system has long been in vogue in London.

Another Radical Member of Congress from Missouri.

LATER returns from Missouri show the re-election of Colonel R. T. Van Horn, Republican, from the Sixth Congressional District, instead of Birch, Democrat, as at first reported. The Sixth has hitherto been one of the strongest pro-slavery districts in the State, including the counties of Jackson, Clay, Lafayette, and others which constituted the old border ruffian stronghold in the early days of the Kansas warfare, and which were the headquarters of Rebel guerillas during the war. Van Horn was elected in 1864 through the division of his opponents, the Democrats running two candidates in opposition to him. This fall he beats the combined forces of the Democracy handsomely. His district has received very heavy accessions of Northern emigrants during the last two years.

Anderson is the only Congressman the radicals lose in Missouri, and his loss is balanced by the gain of Pyle over Hogan, in the First District.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.—The annual message of Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, will be found in our paper to-day. He takes ground distinctly and strongly in favor of extending the elective franchise to the colored citizens of Tennessee, quoting from the declarations of President Johnson in favor of such a policy. He says that the colored people have shown a greater aptitude for learning and intelligence than was expected, and by their good conduct and steadfast loyalty have won upon the respect of the white race.

He congratulates the people upon the result of the elections, and is throughout severe upon the President.

FOR MEXICO.—Lieutenant-General Sherman and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our new Minister to Mexico, left New York on Saturday for that country. The forthcoming message of President Johnson, it is said, will take strong ground on the Mexican question.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SQUABBLE.

A fierce quarrel is now going on between the deposed Superintendent of the Associated Press, D. H. Craig, and the New York general management of that organization. The Association charges mismanagement and inefficiency upon Craig, and the latter alleges that the Association has "outlived its usefulness;" and he announces that he has organized an opposition association which will furnish news more cheaply and satisfactorily. Whoever may be at fault, Craig or the executive committee, it is certain that the newspapers of the country have had great reason for complaint. The wretched humbug, or worse, in regard to cable news, is a familiar grievance.

The Associated Press agents had got so sluggish, in fact, that the papers outside of New York had pretty much given up the idea of getting any news on the same day of its occurrence. For instance, on Tuesday last the drift of the voting was so apparent in New York city that the afternoon papers of that city gave returns of what Congressmen were elected, with a tally of the state of the vote in different wards. Yet the Associated Press failed to send a line even to indicate that an election was going on there.

Yesterday not a word was vouchsafed by the Associated Press agent in Baltimore as to the proceedings in the case of the imprisoned Police Commissioners, a matter of great interest here. The mismanagement of the Philadelphia office has been a subject of complaint amongst newspaper men for a long time. Yet Mr. Craig, or whoever is responsible, seems to have made no effort to remedy the evil.

The country press, which is now paying at the rate of $75,000 per annum to the New York association, has had no voice whatever in its management, and any complaints or remonstrance has been answered by an insolent threat to cut off the reports altogether from the journal complaining. We are glad, therefore, to see a wholesome competition threatened by this movement of Mr. Craig, and hope that both organizations may be kept up, as the press of the country and the reading public can hardly fail to benefit thereby.—*Washington Star.*

Circulars of the Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, New York, November 10, 1866.—*To the Newspaper Press of the United States:*—The Associated Press of New York beg leave to assure the press of the country that the change of the New York agent will prove beneficial to the entire press. We have no interest not in harmony with the press outside of New York, our only desire being a union of newspaper interests, which should be identical all over the entire country. We can assure the entire press of the country that the quality of the Association news shall be improved, and the expense kept within proper limits. And let the press be a unit in this business, and all will be well.

Signed—Samuel Sinclair, *N. Y. Tribune;* Governor Jones, *N. Y. Times;* J. G. Bennett *N. Y. Herald;* W. C. Prime, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce;* J. & E. Brooks, *N. Y. Express;* M. T. Beach, *N. Y. Sun.*

NEW YORK, November 10.—To all Agents and Correspondents of the New York Associated Press:—Notify all editors that the Western Union Telegraph Company repudiate utterly all statements, by whomsoever made, that said Company has agreed or propose to co-operate with any person or organization in hostility to, or in competition with, the New York Associated Press, or to permit its employes so to do.

By order of the Executive Committee.
JAMES W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, November 9.—Mr. D. H. Craig, the former Agent of the Associated Press, having stated in a card that he had not been discharged from such agency, and that he was responsible only to the Executive Committee, it becomes proper for us to state that he was employed by and responsible to the Association, and not the Executive Committee, and that he was discharged by a vote of the Association.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR, New York *Tribune.*
MANTON MARBLE, *The World.*
Executive Committee.

"An Hundred-fold."—In a field of oats near Grantown, Scotland, it was found the other day that three barley grains which had been dropped on the field had produced upwards of 500 returns. From one grain there had sprung nine stalks, yielding 185 returns; while the other two had produced six stalks each, and 183 and 168 returns respectively.

A Painter Dead.—The French papers announce the death of M. Joseph Thierry, one of the most distinguished French decorative painters, to whom the principal theatres of Paris are indebted for a great number of their finest scenes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—IT IS VERY SELDOM we meet with any description of perfume which so entirely comes up to the notion of the public as does the perfume above mentioned.—*N. O. True Delta.*

The new perfume for the handkerchief is something *peculiarly* delicate and delicious. For sale by all the principal druggists.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.* 7 16 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country. 7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S U NION COMMISSION, No. 711 SANSOM Street Philadelphia.—An important meeting of the "WOMEN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION" will be held at their new Rooms, No. 711 SANSOM Street on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The attendance of the members, and of all others interested in the cause, is earnestly desired. 11 12 2t CAROLINE E. WHITE, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY
REV. DR CLARK, OF ALBANY,
BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA,
D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO.
GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT.

TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED SEATS) ARE NOW READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION,
AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,
NO. 1210 CHESNUT STREET,
AND
ASHMEAD'S Book Store No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
11 10 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing, and curing the most obstinate, painful, and long-standing cases of *Cough, Cold Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq., of Fairfield, Maine.

"About eight years since, my son Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Maine, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a 'SEATED CONSUMPTION.' He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase *one bottle* of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much that I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES!

"The above statement, gentlemen, is my *voluntary* offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

SCROFULA.

The Rev GEORGE STORRS of Brooklyn, New York, says in the *Independent Examiner* by way of apology for publishing of a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable;"—"We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that there is fair use in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this Magazine will thank its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free

Dr. R. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York, and by all Druggists. 11 12 2t

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1866.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company held at their office on the 6th instant the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

John S. Morton, Samuel Baugh,
John F. Gross, J. Warner Johnson,
John C. Davis, James G. Hardie,
Benjamin Griffith, William M. Wright,
James Rhoads.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected, viz.:

JOHN S. MORTON, President
SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 11 10 smwstt4p

PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE.—SPECIAL Rehearsal TO-NIGHT (Monday) at 8 o'clock, in the Hall No 1210 CHESNUT Street, to prepare for the Anniversary of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, to be held in the Academy of Music on next Thursday night. Every member will please be present. All members of church choirs are cordially invited. Persons having copies of the "Harmonia Sacra" will please bring them. It

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.—The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COLLEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. IVES, President,
JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. 11 10 3trp

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, in accordance with notice given sixty days since, the resignation of JOHN B. AUSTIN, Esq., President of the Bank, was tendered and accepted, and FRANCIS P. STEEL, Esq., was unanimously elected President in his place.

It THOMAS SPARKS, Vice-President.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

10 15 mw3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes
11 7 6t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax
11 6 6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months payable on demand, clear of tax.
11 6 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand,
11 7 6t W. RUSHTON, Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
11 6 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
11 6 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 6, 1866.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
11 6 6t P. P. STEEL, Cashier.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13 mw4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Offer For Sale a Large Assortment
OF
EUROPEAN FANCY GOODS.
REAL BRONZES,
FINE CLOCKS, ETC.,
RICH JEWELRY,
ENGLISH PLATED WARE,
PLATED CUTLERY,
SILVER-WARE, ETC.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

JUST OPENED,
NEW STYLES
OF
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
CLOAKINGS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTION SALES.
AT M'ELROY'S,
No. 11 South NINTH Street,
10 25 thstu2d4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33c., worth 37½c.
FLANNELS.
All-wool, 31, 33, 37½, 45, and 47c; Cotton and Wool 31c. up; double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40; Cotton and Wool Shirtings, Plain and Twilled, Red and Grey Flannels, Fancy Sacque Flannels, etc.
CANTON FLANNELS.
Cheapest and best in the city; unbleached Canton Flannel, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.; white do, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 45c.
BLANKETS.
Several lots, just received from auction, all-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6, 86 75, $7, $7 50, $8 50, etc. etc.
MUSLINS.
Full assortment of all the different makes, bleached and unbleached, from 20c up; Pillow-case Muslin, 33c., etc.
BALMORALS.
Cheapest yet; Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1·45, $1·65; Ladies' do., $1 37½, $1 75, $1·95, and $2.
MERINO GOODS.
Very large assortment of Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Merino Under-garments, Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1 55, $1 62½, etc.
GLOVES.
Several choice lots, just received, in Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Fleecy-lined Silk Gloves.
FANCY GOODS.
From late Auction sales—Wax Dolls, moving eyes and natural hair, 37½, 50, 62½c., $1, $1·50, $2, $2·50. Portemonnaies, Reticules, Ash Stands, Penknives, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 5] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

JUST OPENED.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED,
Of their own importation, an invoice of
EVENING DRESSES,
IN TULLE AND TARLATAN,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
11 12 3t4p

910 NEW AND CHOICE GOODS 910
AT
MEAD & CO.'S,
No. 910 CHESNUT ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
10 1 mw3mrp.

BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning one lot of good quality all-wool Blankets for $4 per pair; 1 do., at $5·25 per pair (these have been selling at $7·50 by the case); 1 do., large size, at $7·50 per pair; 1 lot at $10 per pair; these are the same we sold last year for over $20 per pair; Crib Blankets, $1 each; 4/4th Blankets, every size and quality made; Colored Blankets; Ironing Blankets. We ask an especial examination of this set of Blankets, as we believe them below competition now, and about as low as they were before the war. We also say, buy your Blankets at once, as they will surely be higher.
10 27 H. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
No. 1021 MARKET Street.

BERKSHIRE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

ASSETS $700,000
AMOUNT INSURED $5,000,000

All Policies Mutual and Non-Forfeitable.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS

Paid on renewal of all Policies that have been in force two years.

DIVIDENDS ADDED TO A POLICY often exceed the amount of Premiums paid, and are also NON-FORFEITABLE, and will be redeemed IN CASH ON DEMAND.

PREMIUMS may be paid in 1, 5, 10 Annual, Semi-Annual, or Quarterly Payments.

Rates on 10 Annual Life and on Endowment Policies, are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher in the Note Companies than in the BERKSHIRE.

SURPLUS DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY.

As each member has contributed to the same. No one should desire more, and no one should be satisfied with less. The value of forfeited policies are used to give to the holde, either a PAID UP POLICY or A LONGER TERM OF INSURANCE instead of being used to swell the Dividends of other members.

Average Annual Dividend for the Past Four Years, 44 per Cent. of the Annual Life Rate.

Adding in many cases MORE THAN THE PREMIUM PAID, and on Endowment and 10 Annual Life Policies from 60 to 120 per cent. of the *Annual Life Rate*, being with the reduction in rate, a larger Dividend than has ever been paid by any Note Company.

THE CASH SYSTEM is universally conceded to be the safest, cheapest, and best for ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.

Why should the business of Life Insurance be an exception?

If Losses and Dividends are to be paid in Cash, Premiums must first be paid in cash.

Without claiming advantages that may not also be attained by others, we do claim for the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a HIGHER RATIO of ASSETS to LIABILITY, and much LOWER RATIO OF LOSSES and EXPENSES to INCOME, than most companies—as appears by the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' Eleventh Annual Report—the result of a careful selection of risks, economy of management, and prudent investment of funds (at as high rates of interest as are consistent with safety and immediate availability) prompt settlement of claims, and equitable distribution of surplus unsurpassed by any Company, and cordially invite the examination of its advantages by the public.

Responsible, Active and Energetic persons wishing to act as Agents of the Company in localities favorable to longevity, and persons contemplating Life or Endowment Insurance, are invited to correspond with the Company, or any of its Agents.

THOMAS F. PLUNKETT, President.
BENJAMIN CHICKERING,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Actuary.
JACOB L. GREENE, Assistant Secretary.

W. H. GRAVES,
No. 210½ WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS.

RICHARD BAXTER, General Agent for Pennsylvania, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
F. R. SMITH & F. J. FOSS, No. 95½ WASHINGTON Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
J. H. FRANCIS, No. 271 BROADWAY, corner CHAMBERS Street, New York.
J. MARSH, JR., S. W. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. H. JORDAN & Co., No. 86 LA SALLE Street, Chicago, Illinois.
SEWARD & BARTHOLOMEW, Indianapolis, Indiana. 11 12 mths3t

WE INVITE ATTENTION
TO OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PINK CORAL.
Believing that our Stock will bear able comparison both in
STYLE AND PRICE
WITH ANY IN THE COUNTRY.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
No. 712 CHESNUT STREET,
10 5 fmw t12 25]

REDUCTION.
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
Have Marked Down their Entire Stock of
FANCY SILKS,
And will offer them at a
REDUCTION IN PRICE
Of from 33 to 50 per cent.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
11 12 3t4p

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

WE OFFER FOR SALE,
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.

These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.

We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tstp

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 3mo

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from Medium to Finest Qualities of
Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Boys' English Merino Vests and Pants,
Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our
TRADE MARK. (10 3 wsmfmstp

GREAT STOCK
OF
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES
OF
CLOAKINGS AND COATINGS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
AND
No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.
11 3 12t rp

FINE CHOCOLATE
CONFECTIONS,
MANUFACTURED FROM
NEW COCOA BEANS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mw3 tl

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. GALLAGHER,
LATE OF BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,
All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. (9 28 fmw2m

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
Have Received in Store and in Bond,
100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES
CONSISTING OF
Private Stock,
Cabinet,
Imperial Rose, and
Dry Verzenay
ALSO,
100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
50 cases Sparkling Scharzeberger and Moselle.
25 cases Veuve Clicquot.
25 cases German Hocks.
130 octaves (20 gallons) superior Crown Sherry.
30 casks Young's Scotch Ale.
100 cases Fine Table Claret.
FOR SALE AT IMPORTERS PRICES.
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
8 14 mwf 4p5

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
IN SMALL BOXES.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COOPER & CONARD, NINTH AND MARKET.

There are few things more pleasant to contemplate in the development of a large city, than substantial evidences of the success of her enterprising and deserving business firms. Indeed, in a very important sense, the life of a great city is involved in the vitality of her merchants. To chronicle the indications of mercantile prosperity is therefore always an agreeable duty.

The old corner of Ninth and Market streets has long been associated with the selling of dry goods. It is to-day for all practical purposes a *new* corner; but its uses remain unchanged in kind, though greatly augmented in degree. The proprietors, Messrs. Cooper & Conard, belong to the indomitable athletic school of business men, who take no account of obstacles except to render them subservient to increased success; and having just completed one of the finest improvements in that section of our city, the present is a fit time for some remarks upon the history of this establishment.

Messrs. Cooper & Conard commenced business at this locality in the spring of 1852, in one room fronting on Market street, having small show windows and old-fashioned porches over the doors. Their store then was what would now be called a contracted, badly lighted, and poorly ventilated place. Their first progressive step was to add a *basement* for the storage and sale of domestic goods, and modernize the windows, doors, and front generally, which was then acknowledged to be a decided improvement. Soon they felt the want of a cloak and shawl room, which they obtained on the second floor. But the march of trade again straitened their premises, which eventuated in their obtaining possession of *the whole of the original building*. This they continued to occupy for a number of years, making the most of its facilities. But again *enlargement* became a necessity, to prepare for which Messrs. Cooper & Conard purchased the property running back to the next street, giving them a Ninth street front of 120 feet.

On the lot thus secured, they commenced the erection of a new and substantial business edifice in July last, the interior of which is now receiving its finishing touches. To their old store of fifty feet by twenty-two feet, they have thus made a seventy feet addition, making the entire premises twenty-two feet by one hundred and twenty feet, the whole being three stories high, with a well-furnished and admirably lighted basement. The new structure, just completed, is as beautiful and substantial a specimen of brickwork as our city affords. The very best mechanical talent was secured to superintend its erection, and we believe nothing has been omitted to render it a complete business edifice. Its internal arrangements anticipate every want for the convenience of customers and clerks, and in the construction of counters, shelving, staircasings—which are a mixture of walnut and ash—together with the means of lighting, warming, and ventilating, no expense has been spared nor labor slighted to make a building which should be adapted to all the requirements of the firm, whether it be for carrying on the business of retailing, wholesaling, or jobbing.

In some respects this structure is a model. All the water from the roof, waste water, water-closets, etc., are conducted into the sewer at Jayne street; the light throughout the building is uniform and excellent, which is of the utmost importance to purchasers in selecting goods; and the easy access to every part of the house will be appreciated by all as a convenience, and by the lazy as a luxury.

The basement of the building is divided into three rooms or apartments, the principal of which is about seventy feet long, and is better lighted than are many first floors. It is devoted principally to the sale of Blankets and Quilts.

The first, or ground floor, is in one entire room, 120 feet in length (and a most beautiful and attractive salesroom it is), devoted wholly to the sale of cloths, cassimeres, domestics, and dress goods.

Ascending by two easy flights of stairs to the second story, we find two distinct departments in both of which this house excels, viz.:—*Cloaks for Ladies* and *Boys' Clothing*—the south end being devoted to the former, and the middle portion as a salesroom for the latter. The northern part is a separate room, 22 feet by 36 feet, and is used as the cutting-room, and for taking orders for ordered work.

The third story is occupied in manufacturing garments that are exhibited for sale in the second story.

The present stocks of goods offered by this firm, in all their departments, are in keeping with their enlarged facilities for selling them. In one respect, we may state that the temporary delay to which they were subjected by this improvement has been of decided advantage to purchasers. Instead of buying their goods, both imported and domestic, at the usual time, they were compelled to *wait* for the completion of their warerooms, and the result has been *in their favor by a very large percentage*, as nearly all kinds of goods have suffered a material decline from the opening prices of the season. Messrs. Cooper & Conard are hence enabled to sell dress goods, such as plain and plaid poplins, French merinoes, mourning goods, cloths, cassimeres, flannels, imported goods generally, and *all* domestic woollens, at a reduction in prices which buyers will appreciate. They deserve credit for giving their customers the benefit of this reduction, instead of turning it to their own advantage, as they might have done; and persons who have waited for the completion of these improvements in order to patronize their favorite store, will thus find a suitable compensation for their patience.

The career of this house from the start has followed the Excelsior motto—"Onward and upward." The crisis of 1857, and the universal stagnation of 1860, interposed a temporary check to their progress, but entailed no retrogression. Their mode of transacting business is straightforward. Every want of their patrons is carefully studied and met. The classes of goods they keep cover a wide range, though if we were obliged to name a *special* feature in this regard, it would be that their stock excels in what are termed *medium grades*—those adapted to the great mass of the people. This does not hold, however, with reference to their cloths, cassimeres, and domestics, in which their stock is unsurpassed by any other in the city. Their facilities for buying goods at first hands are unusually good; and as they buy mainly for cash, and attend the best sales, of French goods more particularly, their prices are uniformly moderate. We observe that in poplins, reps, and other fashionable dress fabrics their prices are now lower than the same articles have sold at since the fall of 1862.

But we will leave our readers to visit this enlarged and greatly improved establishment, and decide upon its additional merits for themselves.

"CREDIT SYSTEM" OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Missrs. Peck & Hillman, agents of "The Connecticut Mutual" at Troy, state in the *Baltimore Underwriter* of October, in their "reply to undeniable facts," that no assessment of premium notes has *ever* been found necessary. This statement is so notoriously incorrect, and evinces such "inexcusable ignorance," or something worse, that it becomes proper to refute it by a further statement of "undeniable facts."

The Connecticut Mutual *did* find it necessary to assess premium notes four times within the last six years. It was done in settlements with policy holders in 1860, '61, '62, and '63. That there shall be no misunderstanding upon the subject, I give the settlements made in those years upon a policy which they issued in January, 1856.

An assessment of 20 per cent. upon the notes was necessary to make up the difference between a 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. dividend. These four settlements were as follows:—Premium Note, $59; Cash Premium, $59; six per cent. interest on ($236) four outstanding notes, $14·16, and $12·00, the "excess of note over dividend," an assessment of a little more than 20 per cent. upon the premium notes for four years; making the cash payments of those years, $85·16 annually, instead of $59. Whenever desired, these settlements will be substantiated by the statements that were rendered by the Company.

Notwithstanding the assertion of P. & H. that "no assessment of premium notes has *ever* been found necessary," it seems to have been necessary to assess them 20 per cent. per annum, no less than four times in four years.

As justice requires an equitable distribution of the "divisible surplus" among the members, it is presumed that the settlements of those years were all made upon the same basis: if they were not, so much the more discreditable.

P. & H. have shown either "inexcusable ignorance" or a want of veracity.

FACTS VS. FICTION.

"Corporations Have Souls."

From the Berkshire County Eagle.

Under this head, the Philadelphia press are justly commending the Equitable Life Insurance Company for consenting to pay a claim on a Policy, where the party had been insured for years. The premium coming due on Monday, October 15, the assured party drew his check for the premium on the 13th, but it was not presented until the 16th, when it was known the party was dangerously ill, of which illness he soon died. The agent declined to receive the premium, and the matter was referred to the Company. The secretary replied:—"We are certainly not legally bound to receive it, but as the parties appear to have acted in good faith, we prefer to incur the loss rather than take advantage of their neglect."

The Policies of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass., are not liable to any doubt or question in a case of this kind, as they are all NON-FORFEITABLE, and what is granted as a *favor* by the Equitable, is granted by the Berkshire as a matter of right, EQUITY and CONTRACT WITH THE ASSURED, and secured by the Policy itself.

Policies issued by this Company are not forfeited by the non-payment of premium, but are continued in force for a period of time proportioned to the value of the Policy at the time of such non-payment; as fully explained in the pamphlets and circulars to be had free, of the Company or any of its agents.

—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this Company to be found in another column. W. H. Graves, No. 210½ Walnut street, is the gentlemanly agent, where all information can be obtained.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A RIVER PIRATE.—For some time past the suspicions of the Harbor Police have been aroused by the appearance of a small batteau which made its appearance morning after morning at very unseasonable hours. By close investigation they found that Ernest Schreider, who had charge of the batteau in question, was in the habit of carrying iron and other substances in his boat. Very early on Saturday morning he was stopped at Green street wharf, on the Delaware front, as he was proceeding with a load of railroad iron. He refused to tell where he had obtained it, but said he had purchased it. Not being satisfied with such an explanation, the officer took him in charge, and after a hearing before Alderman Toland, he was held in default of $600 bail to answer.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF (?)—Three roughs, giving the names of James Hoyle, Henry O'Neill, and Jackson Brown, were arrested on a charge of malicious mischief on Saturday afternoon. It appears that the three prisoners had entered a house No. 404 Noble street, by breaking in a door, and had gone through the entire place, ransacking and setting things at sixes and sevens in an extremely disorderly manner, and putting the house in a state that would set an orderly housekeeper crazy. They did not take anything, however, as far as has been ascertained. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held them each in $800 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of the Women's Relief Association, of the Pennsylvania branch of this society, will be held at No. 711 Sansom street, on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock A. M. See advertisement elsewhere.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable!

ORDINATION.—The formal ordination of Mr. J. P. Kellogg as assistant to the Rector of the Church of the Mediator, situated at the corner of Nineteenth and Lombard streets, took place this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The church in question has been beautifully fitted up, at an expense of $1500, by the liberality of the congregation. The walls have been recolored a light drab and the ceiling a light blue. The aisles have been recarpeted, and the pews have received new cushions. New windows have also been put in at the expense of one of the congregation.

The church is in a very prosperous condition, and is generally full to overflowing.

Morning Prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Brooks, and Rev. Dr. Appleton, the rector; the Litany by the Rev. Dr. Butler; the Anti-Communion by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, and the charge or exhortation by the same gentleman, which was in substance as follows:—

I will detain you but a few moments in a few thoughts in reference to the ordination of a deacon. The institution is not sufficiently understood throughout our parishes. He referred to the origin of the order of deacon, and said we must endeavor to carry out the spirit of this apostolic institution.

He then gave a description of the duties of a deacon, saying his office was to visit the poor and to provide for their wants, and that when the congregation were called upon for contributions, they should respond liberally.

In conclusion, he bade him (Mr. Kellogg) God-speed in the great office upon which he is about entering, and prayed that Christ might give him strength, as he could accomplish nothing except through Him. The presentation and reception then took place.

A FREE FIGHT.—On Saturday evening there was quite a disturbance in the classical region of St. Mary street. Several negroes got into a fight with each other. One of them, especially Sylvester Johnson, a fellow of herculean proportions, was making havoc with all who opposed him, and struck out from the shoulder, right, left, right, in scientific style. The street was soon jammed with a dusky crowd, and things looked black and squally, when Office Durman forced his way into the thickest of the skirmish and undertook to arrest the biggest man. The latter, however, got a loaded cane from the officer's grasp, and then shivered it in chivalric style over the latter's head.

But the gallant officer, nothing daunted, merely laughed at the tap, and immediately floored the giver, and brought him off in triumph. With the assistance of two others, five of the combatants were arrested and escorted in triumph to the Station House. When they arrived at the latter place Johnson undertook to prove obstreperous, and Officer Durman gave him an exhibition of his strength that soon reduced him to abject submission. After a hearing before Alderman Swift, Johnson was held in $1000 for assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and the others were held in $500 for assault and battery.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Edward Manley was arrested this morning for shooting a man named Parker, last night, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The affair occurred in Shippen street, between Third and Fourth streets. Mr. Parker met three men there, and they stopped him, and some words passed between them. One of the men struck at Parker, and Parker knocked him down. He got up, and, drawing a pistol, fired at Parker. The ball entered upon the left side of the mouth, and came out at the back of the neck. The wound is a serious one, though not necessarily fatal. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and had his injuries dressed. He was afterwards taken to his home No. 1125 Charlotte street. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A SAVAGE FELLOW.—Edward T. Duffy, whilst in a state of exhilaration induced by the application of whisky inwardly, was arrested for acting in an extremely disorderly manner. He was, in fact, making Rome howl in the neighborhood of Seybert and Sixteenth streets, and he was arrested. He did not seem inclined to submit very quietly to his arrest, and in the struggle to get free he got the officer's hand in his mouth, and before it could be freed he had inserted his fangs into it, causing a painful wound. Duffy had a hearing before Alderman Fitch, who committed him in default of $800 to answer the charge of assault and battery upon an officer.

ASSAULTING THE CLOTH.—Jabez Graham, who has the reputation of being extremely destructive to the essence of old rye, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of committing an assault and battery upon an officer of the police at Nineteenth and Perkiomen streets. It appears that Jabez had been on his daily bender, and feeling no doubt extremely happy, and most abominally drunk, annoyed the neighborhood with most unmusical howls. Not relishing such a free concert, Officer Newman undertook to arrest him, when, it is alleged, he turned upon the officer and beat him. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—George Cattell, who is the skipper of a canal boat—the *Magnolia*—came very nearly drowning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. Not heeding the old precept of "Look before you leap," he tried to jump aboard his craft, lying at the Noble street dock, and missed his boat by a "feet, a feet and a half, or two feet," and went plump into the water. The noise of the splash attracted the attention of Officer Westcott, of the Harbor Police, who jumped overboard and rescued the gallant Captain, just as he was going down for the last time. It was a gallant action, and the officer deserves credit for it.

A WHISKY CASE.—At a very early hour this morning, in fact, at the "weetsma' hour" of 2, one of the Deputy Inspectors caught one Bernard Sweeney in the act of distilling old rye at Twenty-fourth and Brandywine streets. The deputy made a grab for his man, but the latter was too much of the eel order to be held fast, and escaped. An officer of the police, however, caught him and escorted him to the Station House, and from thence he was taken before Alderman Hutchinson. After hearing the facts in the case, he was delivered over to the United States Commissioner for a further hearing.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC. — Margaret O'Neil, employed at Tenth and Sarrard street as a help, was arrested on Saturday night, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Margaret was going to leave that night, and the suspicions of her employer being aroused, her "bundle" was searched, and a number of articles of small value, including a stove-pipe elbow, was found. She did not attempt to steal the stove, however. She had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who held her in $600 bail to appear at Court.

AN UNRULY CUSTOMER.—Edward Reed entered a lager beer saloon in Fifth street, above Prune, yesterday, and not being able to get what he wanted, he proceeded to smash things generally, and glass-ware and light articles of furniture were soon at a discount. After he had indulged in this innocent amusement for a little while, an officer appeared on the scene, and took him into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held him in $500 bail for a further hearing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

GETTING INTO TROUBLE —

Doubtless the reader is no stranger
To that old observation,
"To be too busy is some danger."
Thus, in their avocation,
Reporters often go so far
Upon an army's track
That they find out *too much* of war
Before they can get back.
But no man ever blamed the hour
When he pried into Bennett's Tower!

WE HAVE
Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as..... $15·00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to..... 50·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
Good all-wool Black Suits as low as.. $22·00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to..... 55·00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE
The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded

Half way between { BENNETT & CO., FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON had eight votes for Congress—eight gallant fellows who would rather have Elizabeth, familiarly known as "Betz," to represent them than John Morrissey. We do not know the physical proportion of Betsy, but we suppose she is of some size, as the New York papers were continually reiterating before the election "that heavy Betz would change hands in the issue." If Elizabeth would succeed in the political arena, we would recommend a change of dress, such as is sold at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

SNOW POWDER.—The highways and byways of pretty much all our Northern cities and towns are now graced with good-looking Snow Powder Posters. In one sense it is in everybody's eyes, but in a far better and more essential point, it is in almost everybody's kitchen or wash-room. To be without Snow Powder, when once it has been used, is next to a misfortune.

SILVERINE.—People who wish to have their old and worn wares, such as spoons, knives, etc., or anything made of brass, copper and German silver, look fresh, original, and new, should procure the popular Silverine, which can be applied very easily, and is sure to do the work. Pure silver is used, and there is nothing injurious in the process.

A CLERGYMAN writing to a friend, says, "My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'fountain of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

FOR YOUR PARLOR get pictures of the household gods in life-size Photographs in oil. For your friends get Card Photographs of B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

PHYSICIANS recommend pure Concretions to convalescents and invalids. Such only can be obtained at E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chesnut street.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. C. Gould's Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose A'monds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayers' Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

TRY our Yankee Bunns.
MORSE & CO., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RANDOLPH—GRIMES.—On the 31st of October, 1866, at the residence of the bride's parents, No 14 Girard avenue, by the Rev. J. W. Charlton, Pastor of the Salem M. P. Church, Otter and Front streets, JOHN F. RANDOLPH to ELLIE V. GRIMES, both of this city.

DIED.

FAIRBAIRN.—Suddenly, at Mt. Holly, N. J., on Friday evening, the 9th instant, MARTHA, wife of S. Blanchard Fairbairn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 6 Avenue street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church.

HART.—On the 10th instant, at Hartsville, Bucks county, Pa., Mrs. MARY O., wife of Joseph Hart.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

SCHRIVER.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of the late George Schriver, in the 59th year of her age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Order of Druid Ladies, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2222 Hare street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SIMPLABEN.—On the 11th instant, EMMA, daughter of Marie and the late August Simplaben, in the 16th year of her age.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the brethren in general, are invited to meet at the Masonic Temple, CHESNUT street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, November 13, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM G. LEWIS.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary.

ICE AND PARLOR SKATES FOR MISSES, Boys, Ladies, and Gentlemen. Skates sharpened on skate straps, heel plates, heel screws, and skate pocket gimlets. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUMVITÆ, APPLE Wood, Leather, Brass, and Iron Wheel Table, Chair, Bracket and Bed Casters, with pivots, screws, or sockets. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE PATENT GRADUATED MEASURE and Funnel enables you to measure from a gill to a quart, and to pour it into a bottle without using a funnel. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7§

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES,
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1·00
Quarts in bottle.....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions..... $10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials..... $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases..... $2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw6

CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwfyrp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases to his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment, Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 10 3m

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side).
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 8 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 196 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 lmrp

JOHN CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 740 SANSOM Street,
Where a FINE COLLECTION OF LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS are constantly for sale
11 12 5t*

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 6 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11 12 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the lameness of the horse GEORGE WILKES, the race advertised for THURSDAY, November 15, 1866, is postponed for the present. 11 12 2t

J. C. BECKEL, TEACHER OF Piano and Singing, No. 1705 North Eleventh Street. 11 12 6t*

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, POSSESSing a fine Tenor voice, solicits a Engagement. Address "Organist," Evening Telegraph Office. 11 12 3.*

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 402 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2mt

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Bids for Government Flour.

CANAL NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Coming Meteoric Phenomena.

Johnson Clubs in Arrear for Rent.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 12.

The Press of Washington.

The newspaper press of Washington has decided to remain with the old Associated Press in the matter of the rupture between Mr. Craig and the Association. Mr. L. A. Gobright will continue to be the Washington agent for the Associated Press.

Canals Opened.

The canal communication between Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., stopped by the war, has just been reopened, and coal boats passed down on Saturday.

Seized for Rent.

The furniture of the Club building occupied by the Democratic clubs of this city has been levied upon for arrears of rent. It is occupied by the National Union Executive Committee, the "Johnson Departmental Club," the "Conservative Army and Navy Union," and the "Young Men's National Union Club."

The Meteoric Shower.

The Fire Commissioners of this city have given instructions for the fire bells to be rung on the appearance of the meteoric shower. The church bells will also be rung. Twelve strokes are to be struck.

Flour for the Government.

Awards upon bids opened on Saturday for supplying flour to this department have been made at $14·85 to $14·95 for No. 1, and at $13 to $14·70 for No. 2. Four thousand barrels were accepted.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, November 12.—The discount of American invoices for the current week is placed by the Government at 31 per cent.

Large quantities of war material continue to arrive, and are being discharged from the ships.

Mr. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk Railway, is experimenting successfully in the use of peat for fuel on locomotives.

The whole military force here, including several regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were reviewed this morning.

Appointment of a United States Senator.

TRENTON, November 12.—Governor Ward has appointed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Wright. He has filled the office of Attorney-General of the State for the last six years.

Marine Disaster.

CLEVELAND, November 12.—The schooner *Worthington*, with ore for Cleveland, went ashore on Sunday night. In rescuing the crew, three men from the life-boat were drowned. The vessel was not badly damaged and the crew are safe.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Stocks are lower. Gold, 143½. United States 5-20s 1864, 107¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51; Atlantic Mail, 112; New York Central, 116¾; Erie, 81½; Reading, 100½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 90½; Illinois Central, 126; Pittsburg, 91; North-western, 58½; Toledo, 117½; Rock Island, 109½; Fort Wayne, 106.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggie Baer Case.

Continued from our Third Edition.

Officer Thomas Moore sworn—I saw the deceased at the theatre on the night of the occurrence; the first shot attracted my attention; the second I looked towards the box and saw the prisoner with a pistol in his hand pointed towards the deceased; Officer Rice and myself got into the box and arrested him, and took him to the Station House; on the way to prison I asked him what he shot the woman for? He said, "because he loved her and was determined no one else should have her;" also asked him if he hadn't been drinking that evening; he replied he had only drank one soda cocktail.

Cross-examined—I here were some other people in the box; I didn't know them; I heard nothing said but what I have described.

Re-direct—my judgment is that he hadn't been drinking anything; he appeared sober.

Officer Rice sworn—I was at the theatre on the night Maggie Baer was shot; I heard the shots; I saw the second and third shots fired; the pistol was pointed to the corner of the box where this young lady sat; I felt with him in the corner; I then took him to the Station House.

Question by his Honor Judge Allison—Whom do you mean by the young lady? Answer—Maggie Baer.

Cross-examined—I never saw either of the parties before.

Benjamin P. Sparks sworn—I was at the theatre on the night of the occurrence; Maggie Baer was in the private box; I think some soldier was with her; I saw the prisoner there that night; he asked me to take a drink, but I declined; he asked me to let him go down to the box to see Maggie Baer; I was officer of the theatre; I told him I could not let him go, as Mr. Alison had given strict orders not to let any one go into the boxes; he said he only wanted to go down and bid her good-by, as he was going away; then I consented to let him go; the boxes were in my charge, and he went down; he went into the box; whether the door was open, or they opened it for him, I don't know; in a moment afterwards I heard the report of a pistol; when I got to the box Officers Moore and Rice were in there, and has him in custody; I didn't know that he had a weapon when he asked me to let him go into the box; I knew nothing of his intentions; I think he had been drinking; I couldn't say whether I had seen him that day or not; he was very quiet; didn't appear to make any noise out of the road; I had seen him at the theatre before, almost every night for a week, maybe less; he came in with a young fellow; I never saw him in company with a woman before; I never saw him with Maggie Baer in the theatre before that night; I have seen him with her on the street; I think both day and night; I have been at the "Red Robin," on Chesnut street, corner of Hudson's alley, in the basement; I saw Maggie Baer there; she was sitting there with other girls when I saw her; she was not a waitress, to my knowledge; I have seen the prisoner there; he wasn't attentive to anybody there any more than anybody else; he was there in their company, but not after a particular one that I know of; a man named Koons kept the place then.

Cross-examined—Other men went there and consorted with the girls besides the prisoner; when I got over to the box the prisoner told me that he had done it, and wanted me to shoot him; I didn't hear the cry of "I love her." The prisoner still manifests signs of insanity.

The Court then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Sch Nav 6s	82	20 sh Penna R	55
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s	102	50 sh do	55½
$4550 U S 7 30s, July	105	4 sh do	56
$5000 City 6s old	99	500 sh Susq Can	b60 15¾
$4000 do new	102¾	100

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rejection of the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Tribune.

Thus far, there has been no important movement in any of the Rebel States in favor of the Constitutional amendment, unless we except the attempt to elect General Dockery, in North Carolina, as a representative of its principles. There is certainly an earnest and intelligent party in the South which approves it, and includes not only loyalists, but the more moderate of the late Rebels. Yet this minority is powerless. In North Carolina, Governor Worth was elected by a majority of over twenty thousand on a platform which repudiated the amendment; in South Carolina, Governor Orr advises its rejection; in Mississippi, Governor Humphreys has taken the same ground; in Georgia, Governor Jenkins, in his message, described it as a degradation the South could not endure, and the Legislature will certainly reject it; in Texas, it has been formally rejected by a vote of 70 to 5.

Thus five of the ten States have in effect refused to accept the terms offered, and the tone of the press in the others leaves little room to doubt of their rejection by all. Encouraged by the President, and misled by the promises of the Northern Democrats, the Rebels affect to consider as dishonorable an offer which at the end of the war they would have been too happy to accept. Mr. Johnson has drawn them up in battle array, and their allies in the Rebellion stand with them as of old. The South still presents a united front to the North, and is as ready to fight now as it was in 1861—more ready, perhaps, having more trust in its weapons. With the President willing to do its bidding, it is prepared to meet the issue with Congress, and trusts, as it did through the war, that by long stubbornness it will tire out the North, and compel it to submit.

The commercial interests of the free States, it believes, will finally compel an adjustment upon any conditions; Northern merchants may like principle, but they love money; the North will yield at last, finding that the South will not. In this faith, the Rebel States are prepared to stay out of the Union until they can re-enter upon their own terms. They look back upon the Rebellion with open regret for its failure, and deny that it was wrong; they indignantly plead not guilty to the charge of treason, and spurn the suggestion that any penalty attaches to their acts. Haughty and scornful, they claim absolute equality with the loyal States, and challenge them to the contest. Who shall wonder at their pride? Astounding in itself, it has ceased to seem so, for the South has had every encouragement and temptation to assume this domineering attitude. Not a Rebel has been convicted of treason, and even Jeff. Davis is likely to be liberated without trial. By a usurpation of the President, the Rebels were allowed to organize State governments, and suddenly, to their great astonishment, found themselves the masters of every Union man in the South.

The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress, thanks to the President, is almost a dead letter, and Rebel Judges declare it unconstitutional. The Freedmen's Bureau is unable to protect the freedmen, and in nearly every Southern State the new labor laws establish serfdom in the stead of slavery. Union men were massacred in New Orleans, and the President justified the act, and has refused to punish the assassins. The Southern States were not only tempted, but were almost forced to resist the will of the loyal nation. The Rebel leaders pushed them, the Copperheads coaxed them, and the President dragged them into the support of his policy, and into defiance of the representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States.

This was the situation up to November 6. How far the Union triumph will change Southern policy it is too early to judge; but it is safe to assume that the amendment will not be adopted. The opposition has gone too far. But the North will not recede from its demand for sufficient guarantees; the amendment may become a part of the Constitution without the ratification of the Rebel States, and, therefore, the South may be shrewd enough to disarm coercion by making an offer of its own. The third section of the amendment receives the bitterest opposition in the South, as it disqualified many of its most influential leaders; and they will not consent to ratify an article which forbids them to hold civil or military office. We believe that these leaders sincerely prefer universal suffrage with universal amnesty to the amendment, and trust that when they foresee, as they now must, the necessity of a choice, they will freely make it.

We cannot expect it at once, but if the North is true, and if in the South there is honesty and courage enough to look the situation in the face, it must come in the end. Impartial suffrage will render the conditions of the third section unnecessary: it will solve all the questions in dispute; it will satisfy the free States, without imposing a solitary penalty for rebellion. It would be the highest wisdom for the Rebel States to make this offer: it would be more than shrewdness, it would be statesmanship. They know now that the North is resolved, and will remain resolved. Either the amendment or the concession, which makes the amendment superfluous, is demanded, and the offer of impartial suffrage by the South, answered with universal amnesty by the North, would be the first honest compromise in fifty years' strife; it would be the union of the two sections upon a principle which would make future compromise unnecessary.

The Late Elections—The President, Congress, and the Political Parties of the Day.

From the Herald.

The emphasis with which the powerful people of the mighty North have endorsed the Constitutional amendment now before the States, will be understood by a glance at the Republican majorities, in round numbers, rolled up in the late September, October, and November elections, viz.:—

Massachusetts	52,000	Illinois	45,000
Ohio	42,000	Michigan	30,000
Vermont	22,000	Maine	27,000
Missouri	25,000	Pennsylvania	17,000
Iowa	26,000	Wisconsin	15,000
Kansas	15,000	Indiana	14,000
New York	12,000	Minnesota	10,000
West Virginia	8,000	New Jersey	2,000
Nevada	1,000		
Grand aggregate majority			362,000

There is something positively amazing in these unparalleled and unbroken majorities, and in this grand aggregate of three hundred and sixty-two thousand. We dare say, considering the ravages of the war in the South, that this aggregate Northern majority exceeds the whole popular vote which could now be cast, under their existing election laws, by the whole ten Southern States excluded from Congress. Here, too, we have the evidence, conclusive and overwhelming, to the effect that this Constitutional amendment to those ten States is the ultimatum of the North, and that to the end of President Johnson's term of office there is no prospect of anything more favorable from Congress. The issue has been fairly tried between the President and Congress, and the verdict settled to the 4th of March, 1869.

The President, therefore, can do nothing and has nothing to hope for in continuing to advocate his restoration policy against the plan of Congress. As a patriotic man and as a statesman of experience and sagacity, we expect him to yield the road to the amendment and to let it take its course. The recommendation to Congress of a bill or resolution binding the two Houses to the admission of each of the excluded States on its ratification of the amendment, would probably not be amiss, although we regard the precedent of Tennessee as substantially meeting this proposition. In any event, it now remains for the excluded States, each for itself, to determine either for the amendment and a restoration to Congress and our national elections, or against the amendment, with the exclusion from the next Presidency and from Congress for an indefinite time to come. This is the simple alternative now before the South.

Next, in this table of Republican majorities, we have the final demolition of the Northern rump of the old exploded National Democratic party. This party, but for its recent alliance with the Administration, and but for the moral and material aid given it by the Administration, would have been too weak to have made a struggle in these late elections. In getting under the wing of President Johnson it was warmed, vea, galvanized, into a show of vigorous vitality; but with his failure to keep it on its legs, it must go into dissolution. Stimulated and rallied for the moment by his powerful tonics and restoratives to a wonderful degree, the inevitable reaction will be speedy and fatal. The rump of the old Democratic party, in fact, has gone the way of the old Whig party and the old Federal party, and its remains must be turned over to some new party organization—not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of this new epoch in our political history.

In the present or in the next Congress the controversy between the Republican conservatives and the extreme radical faction must come to a settlement. From all the lights and indications before us, this settlement will be the casting out of the radical fanatics and the consolidation of the great party of the future in the union of all the sound conservative materials of the country, North and South, Republican and Democratic, leaving the sectional ultras, North and South, outside the door. Thus Wade Hampton and Parson Brownlow, Henry A. Wise and Jack Hamilton, Ben. Butler and Fernando Wood, "Old Thad. Stevens" and James Brooks, will be free, if they choose, to form a joint-stock combination with the women's rights and spiritual circles, and all the other schools of demagogues, reformers, and fanatics. We put Mr. Brooks (who has had better luck than "little Jack Rogers") in this category, because of his services to Stevens at the last session of Congress, and because we suppose he will follow the same tactics hereafter.

The late Democratic party, is effectually used up, and its elements must be recast in a new form and with a new name; for the prestige of the old name has been changed by its war record into public contempt. The Republican party, and the opposition party of the coming Presidential contest, remain still to be organized. President Johnson, wisely co-operating with the conservative Republicans of Congress, in this view of the situation, may still wield a controlling influence in establishing the party of the succession.

The Democratic Party and the Elections.

From the Times.

We trust the Democratic party is satisfied with the success of its "little game" in the late elections. If it is, everybody else can well afford to be content. The extreme radicals, as usual, owe their power to the selfish and unscrupulous partisanship of the Democrats; and the Union men can console themselves for whatever good results they have failed to secure, by the fact that the ascendancy of the Democratic party has at all events been averted. It was that ascendancy which the Democrats sought, and which the people feared more than anything else. The Democratic leaders in all the States, and most notably in Pennsylvania and New York—made the restoration of their party to power the main aim of all their efforts.

They held everything everywhere subordinate to this one object. They supported President Johnson, partly perhaps because they agreed with him, but mainly to control the patronage and the power at his command for the attainment of this one end. They endorsed the Philadelphia Convention—partly because its positions and principles defied their assaults—but mainly because they hoped to make it the stepping stone to party control in State and national affairs. They used both the President and the Convention, remorselessly and recklessly, for their own advantage, and they have been utterly and thoroughly overwhelmed with defeat.

The reason of this result is palpable. The people distrust the patriotism and loyalty of the Democratic party, and will not trust the restoration of the Union and the reformation of our civil and political institutions to its hands. They see now more clearly than they could see before the war, that the inherent spirit and temper of that party were always at war with the best interests of the nation. The party, as such, always allied itself with the worst elements and most perilous influences of the national life. It was the ally of slavery—not simply tolerant of its existence, but the active defender of its worst enormities and the open advocate of its ambition. Out of its devotion to slavery and its craving for the power which slavery carried with it, it led the South into the Rebellion, and lacked nothing but the courage to follow it thither. Throughout the war, its sympathies, as a party, were with the Rebellion.

It rejoiced in its successes—it magnified its merits and power, it mourned its defeats, it predicted its triumph—it crippled and hampered the Government in its struggle against it, it threw out of the party as false and treacherous those men who sought to give vigor and success to the nation's arms, and it evinced in every way and by every means which can indicate the spirit and purpose of party action, the most determined and ingrained sympathy with the Rebel movement. Such action in such a crisis makes an abiding impression on the public mind. Neither in the case of individuals nor of a party is it soon forgotten. The people long for peace, for the restoration of the Union, for the resumption of national prosperity and power; but they want all this on the basis of the Union principles vindicated and established by the war.

Whatever differences of opinion have existed in the Union party should have been settled within that party and by its members. President Johnson always declared that he so intended: that he sought only to save the party which carried the country through the war from falling into the hands of extreme men; and that he had no thought or purpose of throwing the power of the Government into the hands of the party which had opposed the war, and which was now ready to sacrifice its results to securing its own ascendancy. If the President had adhered to this purpose he could very easily have secured the result at which he aimed. But he allowed the Democrats to overrule or overbear him. Instead of aiding and strengthening the national sentiment in the Union ranks, and thus checking and thwarting the Disunion element which sought to control it, he invoked the Democratic party to the rescue. He recognized the nominations of that party everywhere as those for which he sought support—as those which represented his policy and his Administration—as those whose success was demanded by the principles he deemed essential to the public good.

And even after the Philadelphia Convention had laid down a platform thoroughly national in its principles, and upon which the Union could be restored in strict harmony with the results of the war and the principles on which the war has been carried to its triumphant close, he still permitted the Democratic party to seize upon it for its own advantage—to climb into power by its aid, to use it for the promotion of its own ends, and the re-establishment in the national councils of its own supremacy. The Democrats in the Albany Convention cared nothing for the Philadelphia Convention—nothing for President Johnson, nothing for the restoration of the Union—nothing for the patriotic men who were struggling for it, except as it could use them all to bring the old Democratic party, as it had been organized and controlled for the past five years, again into power. *That* was the object and aim of all their efforts. Everything else was of not the slightest consequence except as it could be made to aid in its attainment. Their action was rigidly and vigorously partisan throughout. They held their party organization, laid down their party platform, put a party ticket in the field, and stumped openly and avowedly as a party victory. And they made the President believe that the success of his principles depended on giving them a party triumph and the offices in his gift as essential thereto.

The result is now visible, and is precisely what calm and dispassionate observers knew it would be. The direct effect of this policy was to unite the Union party—to consolidate all its strength against the Democratic party, whose success was to be the death-knell of its influence on national affairs. No man outside the ranks of the Democratic organization had the slightest interest, personal or political, in its success. Indeed, everything which Union men had deemed essential to the public good was directly threatened with utter overthrow by the renewed ascendancy of the Democratic party. The people would not tolerate such a result. They would not entrust the restoration of the Union to the party which had sympathized with those who sought its overthrow. Whatever their faults, those who had saved it were the most to be trusted in its redemption. And so they have continued the control of the nation's affairs in the hands of the Union Party. How that control is to be exercised—whether under the guidance of calm and patriotic counsels, or by passion, and the ambition of reckless and unscrupulous men, it is for the future to reveal.

One result has been put beyond further controversy by these elections—the Democratic party will not be speedily restored to power in national affairs. It will not be allowed to control the destiny or to shape the policy of the country. The more it strives to seize the reins of authority, the more profound will be the popular distrust of its temper, and the more vigorously will its efforts be resisted.

The Total Result.

From the World.

The returns of the late elections, which come in by driblets, are calculated to confuse the minds of those unfamiliar with the political statistics of the several States as to the actual result in each State, yet a little time spent in their examination will educe order out of chaos. In this State the Republicans have won the victory, electing Reuben E. Fenton Governor over John T. Hoffman by a majority variously estimated from 10,000 to 15,000. We hardly think, however, that it will reach the latter figure; and if our present advices be confirmed by the actual returns, it will be nearer ten than fifteen thousand. Of the one hundred and twenty-eight members of the Assembly chosen on Tuesday, fifty are Democrats and seventy-eight are Republicans, a Democratic gain of eleven members as compared with the last Assembly. The State Senators held over from last year, with the exception of the Senator from the Twenty-seventh District, Stephen T. Hayt, who resigned his seat when nominated for Canal Commissioner by the Republicans; but as his successor, John J. Nicks, is also a Republican, the political complexion of the Senate remains unaltered. A vote on a joint ballot, as in the case of electing a United States Senator next winter (if each member adheres to the party that elected him), will result as follows:—

	Dem.	Rep.	Total.
Senate	5	27	32
Assembly	50	78	128
Total	55	105	160

Republican majority on a joint ballot, 50.

The Democrats have elected eleven of the thirty-one Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, not counting Lewis Selye, in the Twenty-eighth District, who was nominated by the conservative Republicans in opposition to the radical candidate, Roswell Hart, and endorsed by the Democrats. This is a Democratic gain of one, as compared with the New York delegation in the present Congress. An important result of the election in this State, and one that seems to have attracted but little attention, is the verdict of the people in favor of holding a convention next year to revise the State Constitution. This city voted against such a convention by ten thousand majority, but the vote throughout the State was all the other way. It is to be hoped that the ablest men in the Commonwealth will be sent to this convention, in order that so important a work as will devolve upon that body may fall into competent hands. A matter of this kind belongs to statesmen and publicists rather than to mere politicians, and we trust that our Republican opponents will bear this in mind when they make their nominations for delegates to this convention.

The result of the election in Massachusetts is of little interest, the only variation in the monotony of counting the Republican majority being the choice of two negroes to the lower branch of the Legislature, who will, doubtless, prove themselves as competent legislators as their white associates in the old State House on Beacon Hill.

Maryland has disappointed alike the conservatives and the radicals, the latter of whom fancied that they had so arranged matters that for several years to come they alone would be permitted the privilege of voting. Thanks to the firmness of Governor Swann, the Democrats did vote, and completely routed their opponents. They have elected four of the five Representatives in Congress, whereas in the present delegation they have but two Representatives. They also have obtained a majority in the Legislature, as the following table will show:—

	Dem.	Rep.	Total.
Senate	17	7	24
House	64	16	80
Total	81	23	104

This ensures the election next winter of a Democrat for United States Senator, in place of Hon. John A. J. Creswell, since the Democrats have a clear majority of fifty-nine on a joint ballot.

The Republican majority in New Jersey, on the popular vote, will vary but little from 2000. The Democrats have lost a Congressman in both the Fourth and Fifth Districts, but have gained one in the Second, thus showing a balance against them. As a United States Senator is to be chosen in the place of Hon. William Wright, deceased, it is to be regretted that the radicals will have a majority in the Legislature, which will give them another Senator as a companion to Mr. Cattell, who now holds the seat that rightfully belongs to Hon. John P. Stockton.

Michigan, Minnesota, and Kansas have been carried by the Republicans by overwhelming majorities, including the election of all their candidates for Congressmen, and nearly all for members of the Legislature.

In Illinois the Democrats have retained their numerical strength in the Congressional delegation, but have lost the State by a majority of about 45,000. The present Congressional delegation is composed of three Democrats and eleven Republicans.

The Democrats in Wisconsin, where only Representatives in Congress were chosen, have held their own, re-electing Mr. Eldridge in the Fourth District, and, it is thought, reducing the Republican majority in the First District.

A very hard battle was fought in Missouri, and, on the part of the Democrats, against fearful odds. They have, however, elected three of the nine Representatives in Congress, which is doing excellently well. The wonder is that they succeeded in voting at all, in view of the provisions made by the radicals to exclude all votes but such as would suit them.

A brief telegram from San Francisco states that the Republicans carried Nevada by about one thousand majority, but we prefer to wait for more definite figures before accepting this piece of information as decisive.

We have thus presented a brief summary of the result of the elections on Tuesday, but it does not tell the whole story. The next question of importance is the actual number of votes polled by the contesting parties, which cannot be obtained for some time to come. This alone must be the basis of calculation for the still greater political struggle which awaits us in 1868.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1.40, $1.50, $1.75.
H. DIXON
9 4 6trp. No. 216 EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 22 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 23rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD, President.

JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. [117 tf

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7-3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 4 1

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,

Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,

NOTE BROKER,

No. 18 South THIRD Street.

Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 1tulm

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 1fp No. 110 South THIRD Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

6 30 5 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, from January 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:—

CLASS NO. 1.

16,500 Yards of sky blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
6,500 Yards of dark blue kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
8,000 Yards dark blue twilled cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard (indigo wool dyed).
200 Yards scarlet cloth, all wool (cochineal dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,200 Yards six-fourths dark blue flannel for oversacks, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
19,000 Yards three-quarters dark blue flannel for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,400 Grey blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
8,000 Pairs of woollen socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,500 Yards white linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
12,000 Yards white linen for shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
17,000 Yards canton flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
5,000 Yards cotton ticking for bed-sacks.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,500 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.
4,000 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 Gross coat buttons (eagle).
250 Gross jacket buttons (eagle).
100 Gross vest buttons (eagle).
1,000 Pairs yellow metal crescents and scale straps.
1,000 Sets ejaulette bullion for privates.
20 Red worsted sashes.
7,000 Yards yellow binding.
2,000 Yards red cord.
25 Swords for sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
40 Drums (tenor), complete.
250 Batter drum-heads.
100 Snare drum-heads.
200 Drum cords.
75 Sets drum snares.
50 Boxwood "B" flies.
75 Pairs drum sticks.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 Pairs army bootees (infantry pattern).

CLASS NO. 7.

850 Cartridge-boxes with magazines.
1,500 Bayonet scabbards, with frogs attached.
900 Percussion-cap pouches.
800 Cartridge-box belts.
1,000 Waist belts.
500 Waist plates.
50 Sword frogs.

CLASS NO. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:—
Watch coats.
Uniform coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Fatigue coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Woollen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Linen pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.
Flannel shirts.
Linen shirts.
Drawers.
Flannel sacks.
Red and blue jackets for boys.
Bed sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C., Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and when even the articles named above or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of —— hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

Major WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 22 m4t Quartermaster U. S. M. C.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fire, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Rob Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
8 21 5 JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans. Open Steam Trains. Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Wheaux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Sewall's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 6

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
9 13 ALFRED JENKS & SON

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS,

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until November 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz.:—

	Head Blocks.
At Boston, Mass.	from 300 to 500
Providence, R. I.	from 300 to 500
New Haven, Conn.	from 300 to 500
New York City, N. Y.	from 4,000 to 6,000
Philadelphia, Penna.	from 3,000 to 3,500
Pittsburg, "	from 100 to 200
Frederick, Maryland	from 1,000 to 1,500
Cumberland, "	from 500 to 600
Baltimore, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Annapolis, "	from 2,500 to 2,700
Point Lookout, "	from 2,500 to 4,000
Antietam, "	from 4,000 to 7,500
Wheeling, W. Va.	from 100 to 200
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.),	from 200 to 500
Washington, D. C.	from 20,000 to 25,000
Alexandria, Virginia	from 3,000 to 4,000
Fredericksburg, "	from 12,000 to 16,000
Winchester "	from 5,000 to 8,000
Harper's Ferry, "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Richmond, "	from 8,000 to 11,000
Hampton, "	from 3,000 to 4,000
Norfolk, "	from 700 to 1,500
City Point or Petersburg, Va.	from 15,000 to 20,000
Newbern, North Carolina	from 1,000 to 1,500
Wilmington, "	from 25,000 to 3,000
Salisbury, "	from 500 to 600
Goldsborough, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Charleston, South Carolina	from 500 to 1,000
Florence, "	from 500 to 2,500
Hilton Head, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Beaufort "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Savannah, Georgia	from 1,000 to 1,500
Marietta, "	from 4,000 to 7,000
Andersonville, "	from 12,000 to 13,000
Millen, "	from 1,500 to 2,000
Mobile, Alabama	from 700 to 1,000
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from 2,000 to 3,000
Barrancas, Florida	from 500 to 1,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	from 3,000 to 4,000
Baton Rouge, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Port Hudson, "	from 500 to 600
Brownsville, Texas	from 500 to 600
Brazos Santiago "	from 200 to 300
Natchez, Mississippi	from 1,200 to 2,000
Vicksburg, "	from 15,000 to 25,000
Corinth, "	from 4,000 to 6,500
Memphis, Tennessee	from 8,000 to 12,000
Fort Donelson, "	from 2,000 to 3,000
Nashville, "	from 15,000 to 20,000
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.	from 3,000 to 4,500
Stone River, "	from 4,000 to 5,000
Chattanooga, "	from 6,000 to 10,000
Knoxville, "	from 2,500 to 3,000
Columbus, "	from 1,500 to 1,500
Louisville, Kentucky	from 4,000 to 5,000
Camp Nelson, "	from 2,000 to 2,500
Bowling Green, "	from 1,200 to 1,500
Lexington, "	from 1,000 to 1,200
Cairo, Illinois	from 6,000 to 8,000
Chicago, "	from 1,000 to 4,000
Springfield, "	from 600 to 1,200
Quincy, "	from 200 to 300
Rock Island, "	from 1,200 to 2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	from 800 to 1,000
Indianapolis, "	from 1,200 to 3,000
Jackson, Michigan	from 100 to 200
Cincinnati, Ohio	from 700 to 1,000
Columbus, "	from 200 to 2,400
Camp Denison, Ohio	from 300 to 400
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from 200 to 300
St. Louis, Missouri	from 4,000 to 5,000
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	from 3,000 to 4,000
Fort Leavenworth, "	from 1,000 to 1,500
Davenport, Iowa	from 100 to 200
Keokuk, "	from 800 to 1,000
Little Rock, Arkansas	from 2,000 to 2,500
Fort Smith, "	from 1,200 to 1,500
Omaha, N. T.	from 1,400 to 2,000
San Francisco, California	from 200 to 1,000

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.), Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus (Ohio), Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock, and San Francisco. (Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.)

3. They will be about nine (9) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They will be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good stove-plate iron, weigh not less than twenty (20) pounds each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted zinc.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee or at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased, or deduction for diminished, transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangements, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

9. The full name and Post Office address of the bidder should appear in the proposal.

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head-Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
11 5 10t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR IN NEW YORK

A Discarded Husband's Revenge Upon His Wife and Her Paramour—Both Dangerously Stabbed—Arrest of the Guilty Party.

George Weikler and his wife Caroline, who resided until recently at No. 255 East Houston street, have, of late, lived unhappily together. From some cause, best known to themselves only, they found it impossible to agree, and the only thing left to be done, according to Caroline's best opinion, was to separate.

This the husband would not listen to; for, much as he suffered at home, and unhappy as were his relations with his wife he still clung tenaciously to his partner, and refused to be separated from her. Determined, however, that he should leave her, Caroline forcibly ejected her husband from the house a short time since. For this he determined to be revenged. Accordingly, at a late hour last night he went to her house, where he found her deeply interested in another man, who enjoys the name of Francis Banner.

Not being the situation, and by no means willing to accept it, the enraged husband drew a large pocket-knife with the blade of which he stabbed Banger in the breast. Alarmed at the fury of her husband, the woman started for the door with the intention of calling assistance, when she received a severe incised wound in the left side with the same instrument. Weikler then again stabbed the disturber of his peace a second time, cutting him severely in the back of the head. Attracted by the cries of the wounded pair, Officer O'Brien rushed into the house, where he at once arrested the wounded murderer, and conveyed him to the Tenth Precinct Station House, where he was locked up for the night. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical situation. The woman is not dangerously injured, the knife not having reached the vital parts. It is thought she will soon recover.—*New York Times.*

Crown Diamonds.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star.

The grand preoccupation of the feminine world of Paris is to ascertain which of the great historic diamonds are to figure at the Universal Exhibition. Indifferent as we may be to the merits of precious stones in general, it must be admitted that the diamond has from time immemorial occupied a certain position in the history of nations. Thus it was one of the stones which adorned the breast-plate of the Hebrew high-priests. Homer tells us that Juno wore diamonds in her ears. Plato believed the stone to be created by the rays of certain stars. The ancients maintained that the diamond imparted courage to the wearer, in like manner as they believed the ruby to be a preservative against pestilence, the sapphire to secure the favor of princes, and the emerald to preserve its possessor from false accusers. Certain it is that diamonds at this moment represent several millions of money.

The name of every stone valuing a sum above £4000 is now perfectly known, and its whereabouts ascertained, whether it be at Amsterdam, Paris, Moscow, or London. The moment that a diamond is discovered exceeding this value, the stone, as it were, attains a sort of *etat civil* in the world of lapidaries. For instance, no one would dare to wear an imitation of the Regent, so long concealed by a slave in a deep wound he made for the purpose in his thigh. Its weight is 136 carats, and originally cost £312,500, although its actual value is twelve millions. Neither would any lady attempt to adorn herself by an imitation of the Sancy, which, as you are aware, was cut by Louis de Berquem for Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who wore it in his helmet. Henry III borrowed it from his treasurer, De Sancy, in order to gather money on it for the purpose of raising troops by giving it in pledge to the Swiss.

The servant to whom it was entrusted was attacked by a band of Free Lances, and died fighting for his life and honor. His master, De Sancy, confident that he had sacrificed his life in defense of his trust, gave orders for the disinterment of his body. On cutting it open the diamond was found in his stomach. The Sancy passed successively from the possession of James II to Louis XVI, from whom it was stolen; and after a series of adventures it was sold last year, by Prince Demidoff, if my memory serves me, for the sum of £26,000. The French Crown possessed, in the year 1791, including those purchased for the helt of Louis XVI's sword of state, 9457 diamonds, among which were the Regent, the Blue Diamond and the Sancy. The whole of this treasure was robbed in 1792, from the Royal Garde Meuble.

Search was vainly made for the perpetrators of this daring theft, but no trace could be discovered of the jewels until the commune received an anonymous letter, stating that a great part of the missing stones were buried in a ditch of the Allee des Veuves, Champs Elysees; and truly the Regent and the greater part of the Crown diamonds were dug out of a spot of ground now occupied by the celebrated restaurant so well known as the Moulin Rouge. The true story of this robbery was never known; but in 1806, a man of the strange name of Baba was taken up for forgery, and confessed that he had assisted in the affair, and had buried the Regent, and subsequently revealed its whereabout to the commune. His line of defense was a peculiar one. He informed his judges that France owed the Imperial dynasty to him, seeing that had he not revealed the spot where the Regent lay buried, Napoleon could not have pledged it, after the 18th Brumaire, when his possession of power depended on his having funds at his command wherewith to pay the army and carry on the Government. The Emperor had Europe ransacked to recover the rest of the Crown diamonds, and succeeded in repurchasing the most valuable among them. Louis XVIII presented the Duke of Wellington in 1815 with the Order of St. Esprit, executed with the Crown diamonds which had cost 750,000 francs, but the value of which amounted to 20,900,260 francs in the year 1832; although the Sancy was not among them, neither were the splendid opal called "The Burning of Troy," which had belonged to the Empress Josephine, nor a diamond of thirty-four carats, which the First Emperor was said to have lost on the field of Waterloo.

French Confectioners.

Switzerland has long enjoyed the honor of supplying Europe with confectioners. Even now, and especially in the departments, many confectionery establishments, which are thoroughly national, claim a Helvetic origin, and yet the confection manufacture of Marseilles exports its sweetmeats to Egypt, Turkey, and the French West Indies. Its progress has been constant and rapid. Towards the close of the First Empire there were at Marseilles only four of these establishments, turning out annually confectionery to the value of 37,000 francs. In 1830 that city reckoned 36 manufactories of sirops, bonbons, and jam, the produce of which was estimated at nearly 500,000 francs. In 1840 the number of confectioners was 39; in 1856, 68; and in the present year it is 116. This branch of industry has assumed such an importance that its products are valued at 3,500,000 francs, namely:—Pastry of various kinds, 900,000 francs; bonbons and other confectionery, 2,600,000 francs. It employs a great number of hands, and the following are the formidable figures representing the exports from Marseilles to foreign counties in the years named:—1826, 49,462 kilogrammes; 1830, 73,024; 1840, 146,598; 1855, 260,712; and in 1865, 461,220 kilogrammes. During the last two centuries no personage of distinction passed through Marseilles without receiving the municipal gift, an invariable part of which was, according to the rank of the person, a certain number of boxes of confectionery. When, in 1777, the Comte de Provence, afterwards Louis XVIII, visited Marseilles, the following, according to the "Ceremonial de l'Hotel-de-Ville," was the composition of the presents offered him:—24 boxes of confitures glacees, cedrat, bergamote, orange, chinois, and others, weighing 118 pounds net, at 25 sous, equal to 141 francs 12 sous; 24 boxes of fine comfits and pastilles, 95 pounds, at 50 sous, 237 francs 10 sous; for the 48 gilt boxes, at 15 sous, 36 francs; the total being 414 francs 2 sous.—*Galignani.*

☞—*L'Observateur d'Avesne* states that a gentleman named Joffroy, a few days ago, discovered in one of his fields a monstrous mushroom of the edible species. This mushroom measured 1 metre 6 centimetres in circumference, and its stem 12 centimetres. This fungus was in a very fresh state, and Mr. Joffroy had it served for his dinner, and found its flavor of the most exquisite description.

The Rebuilding of Portland.

A correspondent writes that the desolation caused by the fire in Portland, Me., is rapidly disappearing. The place has wonderfully changed. Everything is now bustling and cheerful. The ring of the hammer, the click of the trowel, and the voices of the workmen make the streets lively, which a little while ago were wholly depopulated. Of the eight church edifices consumed but one is rebuilt, which is the Romish. The Bishop's residence adjacent is going up in grand style. The two or three thousand dollars given last summer for "Portland sufferers" by Quebec people, went wholly into the hands of Catholics, instead of reaching the Relief Committee. The facts came out since the Quebec fire occurred.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1866.

Will be sold, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, November 19, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Armory-Square Depot, Seventh street, below Pennsylvania avenue, the following described property:—

About 19,000 Axes; 13,600 Picks; 14,000 Hatchets, and
About 19 000 Axe Handles; 9000 Pick Handles, and 12,000 Hatchet Handles.
These goods are NEW and IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES, and were manufactured by (amt Manufacturing Co.; Collins & Co.; William Mann, Jr.; Beatty & Co., and others.

ALSO, ABOUT
7500 Great-coats—brown, black, and grey.
4000 Infantry Overcoats—black.
250 Cavalry Jackets.
1000 pair Trowsers—black. All new goods.

Together with a lot of Condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of—

Greatcoats,	Knapsacks and Haversacks,
Infantry Overcoats,	Spades,
Sack Coats,	Shovels,
Jackets,	Axes,
Hats,	Camp Kettles,
Caps,	Mess Pans,
Woollen and Rubber Blankets,	Large lot of Tents and Tent Poles, Old Rope, Rags, etc.
Bed Sacks,	
Metallic Scales,	

Goods must be removed within five days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By command of
General D. H. RUCKER.
Assistant Quartermaster-General
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Quartermaster.
11 6 11t

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia,
On THURSDAY,
22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.—
26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
500 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal. 69.
240 do. do. do., altered to percussion Cal. 69.
10 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's &, Remington's Navy, Cal. 36
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale—Cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,
11 1 18t Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail:
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, November 17
"ETNA".....Wednesday, November 21
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, November 24
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, December 1
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage Currency.....$30
To London.....85 To London.....40
To Paris.....100 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, foot of York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR	Saturday
MONTEREY	Wednesday
HAVANA	Saturday
MISSOURI	Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office and on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent,
Office Adams' Express, No. 529 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH cabin.....25. Second class.....13
Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60	Second cabin..$40.	Second class..$22
First cabin..60	Second cabin..40.	Second class..28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Delaware and Raritan Canal Line, via Delaware and Raritan Canal Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 16 No. 1238 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper pans, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $200,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc., etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 15

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN DISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales Boils, &c.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal taint. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 25

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 3 3m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 75 cents. 3 10

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10 000 at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole amount paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3 00 or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. F. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 2 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE.
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,843 08
Premiums	1,162,008 88
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1865
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 12

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over thirty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30 5

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 29th, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 15 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, as in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 Nos. 2128 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc, etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:50 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:56 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:02 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:00 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Fremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Amboy City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10:5 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10:15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Williamsport, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M

REMARKABLE FALL OF AEROLITES IN OHIO IN 1860.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

In your interesting article of Saturday last, respecting Meteors, Aerolites, etc, I noticed that no notice was made of the remarkable fall of Aerolites at New Concord, Ohio, on the 1st of May, 1860. I was then a citizen of that place, and pastor of the Baptist Church. The following is the substance of the sketch which I prepared at the time for the *Scientific American*; and it, with other descriptions of the same phenomenon, was published in many periodicals in this country and in Europe, as scientific men everywhere noted the event, and turned it to good account. I procured specimens of the Aerolites, and forwarded them to Yale College, Cambridge Observatory, and other centres of scientific research, and yet have one specimen which will be subjected to examination whenever a desire to that effect may be expressed by persons interested in such phenomena. The following article, as prepared for the *Scientific American*, is at your service should you desire to publish it.

Respectfully yours, etc. W. D. SIEGFRIED.

Wonderful Phenomenon.

On Tuesday, May 1, 1860, our quiet town (New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio) was visited by one of the most remarkable phenomena of modern times. About half-past twelve o'clock a loud and terrific report broke upon the stillness of noontime, like the firing of heavy cannon, or rather more like an awful explosion. Everybody was startled, and in an instant houses were left tenantless almost, as the whole populace rushed for the streets to learn the cause of the startling report. In a moment another loud report was heard *overhead*, and as all eyes were upturned, another and yet another report followed in quick succession, to the number of eight or ten. These were followed by other reports in very rapid succession, till it became a rattling, rushing, whizzing noise, passing across the heavens from northwest to southeast. In about two minutes all had passed away, and astonished groups stood and looked at each other, spell-bound and mute. All seemed eager to speak, but no one knew what to say! Mothers clasped little children, and rushed frantically in search of some place of safety. Strong men turned pale, as though the heavens were passing away with a great noise. Horses and cattle, frightened, were running about, adding to the general confusion.

As soon as the excitement began to subside, people began to express wonder, and to propose questions much easier asked than answered, and the *wonder* was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Soon the excitement received a fresh impetus from the announcement that during the loud noises overheard *large stones had fallen from the heavens just out of town!* Of course, multitudes hastened to ascertain the correctness of these startling rumors. Sure enough, there they were, huge black stones, weighing twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and the largest *one hundred and three pounds!* Those who saw them fall hastened to the spot, and dug after them, finding them imbedded in the earth from one to two and a half feet deep. Many "burnt their fingers" in hastily seizing the aerolites, after removing the surrounding earth, and they were so hot as that they could not be handled for half an hour after they fell.

The aerolites were found scattered, in the direction in which the noise proceeded, for a space of some six miles; and they were found, too, in sizes proportioned to the strength of the reports, the greatest towards the northwest, and the smallest towards the southeast, the latter as small, at last, as common fish-scales, and somewhat resembling them. The stones were of a black, burnt color outside, but, when broken, were of a light blue shade, and sparkled with metallic substances. Some pieces of the specimens which I yet have, have been chemically examined in Europe, and found to contain *nine metallic substances*. I regret that I have not the statement at hand to name them.

Persons out in the fields at the time of this strange occurrence, and who had an unobstructed view of the heavens, gave most interesting accounts of the phenomenon, from which I glean the following items:—"The only clouds visible were very light and fleecy, and were sent whirling and rolling by 'large black balls' passing rapidly through the heavens. One large fiery red mass passed from the rest, at a terrible report, and passed directly south." (This was found, a large, almost molten mass of iron and stone, near McConnellsville, Ohio, and about twenty miles out of the course of all the rest.)

The terrible shocks, as concussions following these explosions, extended over an area of about 60 miles in length, by not more than 12 to 15 miles in width, and were generally mistaken for the shock of an earthquake until the real cause became known. In some instances doors were thrown open, buildings were shaken violently, windows rattled, and dishes were broken. At Belle Air, some 60 miles from the scene of the phenomenon, large doors upon a locomotive house were seen open by the concussion!

For several days after the occurrence the curious were out hunting aerolites and scientific men and others, from many points, far and near, came to get facts and specimens. The stones soon acquired a speculative value, and sold rapidly, in particles, running up from $1 to $5, and finally $15 *per pound!* The largest specimen was preserved unbroken, and is now, I believe, in the cabinet of curiosities at Marietta College, Ohio.

I have thus given you (perhaps too long) an account of that remarkable phenomenon, at this time when we are "looking up" for another grand display of meteoric and aerolitic phenomena. Truly "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

THE EXPECTED METEORIC SHOWER.

Letter from Professor Loomis.

We have received from Professor Elias Loomis, of Yale College, the following interesting statements in relation to the shower of meteors which is expected to take place on the morning of the 14th inst.:—

"To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

"On the morning of November 13, 1833, shooting stars were seen in extraordinary numbers throughout nearly the whole of North America. It was estimated that the number visible at a single station could not have been less than two hundred thousand. The display began about midnight, but was not very remarkable until between 2 and 3 o'clock. There is no evidence that any remarkable display of meteors was seen on the same day either in Europe or Asia.

"On the morning of November 13, 1832, unusual numbers of shooting stars were seen throughout Europe. One observer counted forty-eight in five minutes. No unusual display was noticed on the same day in the United States.

"On the morning of November 12, 1799, meteors appeared as numerous as the stars, during a period of four hours. This display was noticed throughout Europe and America. An unusual number of meteors was recorded November 9, 1698; also, near the same season of the year, in 1602 and at several previous dates extending back to the year 902.

"These facts clearly indicate a cycle of about one-third of a century; and it is probable that there will be a repetition of the shower, either this year or the next in some part of the world; but we cannot be sure that the principal display will take place in the United States.

"It will be observed that the day of the year in which the great display occurs changes to the extent of three days in a century. Hence, we may look for the greatest display this year on the morning of November 14.

"On the morning of November 13, 1865, four observers at New Haven saw four hundred and thirty shooting stars in less than two hours; while on the next morning less than half this number could be seen. This fact would lead us to expect the greatest number of meteors this year also on the morning of the 13th.

"It is probable that the number of shooting stars will be considerably greater than the average on the mornings both of the 12th and 14th. The numbers may be expected to be greatest after midnight, and to increase until the commencement of the morning twilight.

"The following directions are given to guide observers:—

"1. Observe in the open air, from a station which commands a good view of the heavens quite down to the horizon. Observations made from an open window are of but little value.

"2. If it is desired to determine the whole number of meteors visible, at least four observers are necessary; and whenever a meteor is seen its number should be audibly announced, for the purpose of avoiding duplicates.

"3. A majority of the November meteors move in paths which seem to diverge from a point or region in the constellation Leo, near the bend of the Sickle. It is important to determine accurately the dimensions and position of this area from which the meteors radiate; also the proportion of the numbers which do and those which do not conform to the general law.

"4. As it is probable that on this occasion there will be a large number of observers at many different places, it will be a favorable opportunity for determining the heights of particular meteors. Therefore, whenever a meteor appears so remarkable as to attract particular attention, the position of its path among the stars should be located, and the beginning and end of the path, the precise time of the observation, and the duration of the light should be carefully estimated. When the length of the path has been determined, the last observation will give the velocity of the meteor, which is an element of the greatest importance with respect to the theory of these bodies. E. L."

"Yale College, November 10."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tickets and seats for the great Parepa-Brignoli Concerts may be obtained today at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. As the price of a secured seat is only one dollar, everybody can afford to witness these two farewell concerts of the great Bateman troupe.

The concerts to-morrow and Wednesday evenings will positively be the last that can be given in Philadelphia by Madame Parepa, Signors Brignoli, Ferranti, Fortuna, Carl Rosa, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mr. Hatton.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—The friends of this association are notified that the subscription books for the next grand carnival and *bal masque* on January 14, 1867, are now open at the store of F. B. Peterson, No. 306 Chesnut street, in charge of P. E. Abel, Esq., and at the news depot of the Continental Hotel, in charge of Mr. John Insley. Both of these gentlemen are managers of "La Coterie," and they declare that the coming carnival shall exceed in splendor the previous *bal masques*. It is to be the champion *fete dansante* of the United States.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr Joseph Jefferson appears in three very funny characters this evening. *Woodcock's Little Game* is a pleasant comedietta, showing up the frivolities of fashionable life in a pleasant manner. The *Windmill* is a beautiful interlude, in which Mr. Jefferson exhibits all of the drollery that marked the acting of his grandfather, "Old Jeff." Miss Josie Orton plays her part of the daring young female miller with good taste, and, with the assistance of Miss Harris and Mr. Mackay, makes the performance a complete success. The *Spitfire*, a comic drama, concludes the performance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth's matinee on Saturday was a decided success, and this week he will alternate "Hamlet" with the "King's Jester," in the play of *The Fool's Revenge*. He appears as "Hamlet" on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and as the "King's Jester" on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. *Hamlet* will be produced in the elegant and complete style customary to this theatre.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—This week Mr. Dan Bryant will appear in the dramatic version of the famous poem of *Shamus O'Brien*, prepared by Mr. T. B. McDonough. Mr. Bryant appears in four characters, and sings popular songs and gives most laughable jigs. The full strength of the company at the Arch will appear in this famous play, and full houses are expected.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE.—Mr. Stuart Robson, the comedian, is still performing a very successful engagement at the City Museum Theatre, Callowhill street, below Fifth. This theatre is succeeding admirably, and supplies a want long felt up town. The laughable burlesque of *Hamlet; or, the Wearing of the Black*, will be produced this evening, with Robson as "Hamlet." *Good-for-Nothing* and the *Benicia Boy* will also be performed. A capital bill.

THE AMERICAN.—The management is preparing, at considerable expense and pains, for the production of the *Black Crook*. It has likewise secured the services of Young America, prodigy and pupil of Gabriel Ravel, and performs on the three flying trapeze.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY this week, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, in addition to their *Mississippi Cotton Boat Explosion*, present the *Black Dwarf* and the *Babes in the Wood* pantomime and Lehr representing the gentle innocents.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO.,

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

OFFER

1000 Hats at 75 cents.

500 Hats at $1·00.

800 Hats at $2·00,

in Gladiator, Turban, Riston, La Catalino and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a full line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mrp Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

5 18s

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, LINEN GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue.

On Wednesday,

November 14, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and attractive assortment of desirable and seasonable goods.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FINE IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FURS.

We will sell by catalogue

On Wednesday,

November 14, at 10 o'clock, a very large and attractive assortment of fine Furs, consisting in part of sets and single pieces of fine real Mink, Sable, Superior Squirrel, Russian Sable, French Mink, American Fitch, American Mink etc.

Also, full assortment of Ermine and Squirrel Furs, for children and misses. 11 12 2t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 214

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

Sale at No. 29 S. Sixth street.

STOCK OF A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

On Wednesday Morning,

14th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 29 S. Sixth street, the entire stock of Stationery of James J. Martin, comprising Blank Books Memorandum and Pass do., Tucks, Note, Bill, and Letter Paper, large and small Envelopes, Faber's Lead Pencils, David's Ink, Inkstands, etc., comprising a full and general assortment.

Also, Fixtures, Glass Show-case, Fire Proof and lease of premises for three years. 11 12 2t

SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Wednesday Evening,

14th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, will be sold a collection of Modern Oil Paintings of varied and pleasing subjects comprising Lanoscapes, River and Mountain Scenery, etc.

Now open for examination. 11 12 2t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth

Sale on Tuesday Morning,

Commencing at 9½ o'clock, sharp,

AXES, HAMMERS, LOCKS.

A lot of American C. S. Hand Axes, Nail, Riveting, and Shoe Hammers, and Mortice Locks.

SADDLERS' AND SMITHS' TOOLS

Also, two sets Saddlers' Tools, and one set Blacksmiths' Tools.

DUCK GUNS.

Three twist double-barrel Duck Guns.

FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS FANCY GOODS.

Richly decorated vases, motto mugs and cups and saucers, crucifixes, holy water fonts, figured odds epitoons match boxes colognes, card baskets Parian vases, China vases, with flowers and glass shades, decanters wine bottles, wines, liquor sets, oyster plates, egg cups, etc.

CHINA DOLL-HEADS, DOLLS, ETC.

150 dozen China doll-heads and winking dolls.

Also, an assortment of Toy Tea Sets.

WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

A variety of English granite and C. C. ware.

Also, an assortment of bar and table tumblers, goblets, ale, beer mugs salts, etc. 11 10 2t

HENRY C. FOX,

PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.

PHILADELPHIA. (11 6 1mrp

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov. Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauhel, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No 103 JONES' Alley

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR

IS NOW READY.

"SUNNYBANK."

BY MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," "Miriam," "Ruske," "Husbands and Homes," etc etc.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth. Price, $1·75.

The numerous friends and admirers of Marion Harland's works will be gratified to receive a new work by this gifted author. This new book will be found worthy to rank with any of her former books, so esteemed for their delineation of character and high moral tone.

The first book published by Marion Harland, and which at once admitted her to a place among the most able and successful novelists of our country, was "Alone." Within a few months of its publication it reached a sale almost unprecedented by any American book. It will be sufficient to state that the new volume, "Sunnybank," re-introduces to us many of the pleasant acquaintances with whom we grew familiar in "Alone." It admits us to a gallery of those life-pictures viewed with interest, and truthful to nature

From the Boston "Evening Post."

"There is an originality in her thinking which strikes one with peculiar force and he finds himself unconsciously recurring to what had such a powerful effect on him."

ALSO, NOW READY, NEW EDITIONS OF

"ALONE," "NEMESIS,"

"HIDDEN PATH," "MIRIAM,"

"MOSS SIDE," "HUSBANDS AND HOMES,"

"RUSKS."

All by the same Author.

Each in 1 vol. 12mo., cloth. Price, $1·75.

SHELDON & COMPANY,

Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK. [11 12 mw2t

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHED BY GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, ETC., ETC.

The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.

The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.

The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such useful miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematical, arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the Directory and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets but giving, from any named point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.

With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require or it, as without such and a reliable Directory cannot be issued.

As an advertising medium, merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be exacted till the book is published.

Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.

The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a printed receipt, and produces his authority:—

For adding individual name in case..... 25
" " firm " " double case..... 3 00
" " " " case..... 50
" " " " double case..... 5 00
Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters..... 25
Putting any number letters over 25 and not exceeding 50..... 50
Putting any number letters over 50, and not exceeding 100..... 1 00
For each extra heading in business directory..... 25

JAMES GOPSILL, Publisher,
ISAAC COSTA, Compiler,
No. 413 CHESNUT Street, Rooms 16 and 18. 1

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

BIGLOW PAPERS. Second series. 12mo.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of Anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. G. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. P. Jolliffe. Price, $1 25. For sale by

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

(Successor to William S. & Alfred Martien.)

11 10 1m No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

IF YOU CAN SAVE ONE DOLLAR

A week, by following the suggestions in Mrs. Warren's

How I Managed My House on £200 a Year

AND

Comfort for Small Incomes,

is it not worth your while to invest in these two books, which only cost Fifty Cents apiece?

LORING,

11 12 2t PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third.

10 23 1m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling with double three story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.

10 20 C. M. S. LESLIE,

No 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a large four-story brick Dwelling with double three-story back buildings having all the modern conveniences, No. 1406 ARCH Street 26 feet 8 inches front, by 130 feet deep to CUTHBERT Street. Apply to the Pennsylvania Company for Insuring Lives etc., No 264 WALNUT Street. 11 10 3t

FRUIT TREES OF LARGE SIZE AND fine growth, for city gardens at BULLOCK'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH and DARBY Road, Philadelphia. [11 10 3t*] E. BULLOCK, Sr.

CLOAKS AND FURS

NOW OPEN.

PARIS CLOAKS.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES,

(WHICH WILL NOT BE COPIED),

IN GREAT VARIETY OF

MATERIAL AND DESIGN

ALSO

PARIS STYLE CLOAKS,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

NEW CLOAKING CLOTHS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

ALSO

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES, ETC.,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

AND CUT IN ANY LENGTH.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

1017 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

NOW OPEN,

FURS OF ALL NATIONS.

RUSSIAN SABLE FURS,

HUDSON BAY SABLE FURS,

FINE DARK MINK SABLES

ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,

DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

PERSIAN LAMB,

ASTRACAN, ETC. ETC.

For Ladies, Misses, and Children.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

1017 1mrp No. 920 CHESNUT St.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,

Embroidered Muslin Curtains,

Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and

Curtain Muslins in great variety.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp) No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES.

WE SELL NO

SHADES

BUT THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Their superiority in quality, style, and finish is vouched for by hundreds of families in Philadelphia.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DESIGNS.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

10 10 wfm3m5 PHILADELPHIA.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES

AT WHOLESALE.

40 *IN. PLAINS,*

FINE DECORATIONS,

BORDER MOULDINGS,

STAMP GILTS,

ENGLISH SATINS,

BLANKS, ETC.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

R. T. HAZZARD,

10 6 mw3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

CHEAPEST PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA

AT THE

"Evening Telegraph" Steam Job Printing Rooms

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

SECOND STORY.

Every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing executed with neatness and despatch, at surprisingly low prices.

HADDOCK & SON, Proprietors,

9 14 3mrp Late of No. 618 MARKET Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

GRAND OPENING

OF

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

(EAST SIDE),

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS,

Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, Etc.

This old established and well-known FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER STORE has been altered throughout and refitted in true French style, and will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24,

With a magnificent assortment of Fine French Flowers, Wreaths, Leaves, Grasses, Feathers, Velvets, Ribbons, Bonnet Frames, and Millinery Goods of every description and variety.

J. S. BORGENSKI,

No. 21 North NINTH Street,

10 22 mwf1m Above Market, East side.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT ST.

BONNETS AND HATS,

LATEST STYLES.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BONNET MATERIALS

AND

TRIMMINGS.

10 29 2m

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18s

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

2 10 5p Philadelphia.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business. AMOS HILLBORN, No. 44 N. TENTH Street, 8 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch. BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,

NEW DESIGNS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S

NEW STYLES

6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

Now Opening.

9 22 2m4p]

M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT St.,

(Opposite Independence Hall,)

Have just received an invoice of

ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS

AND

COCOA MATTINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer "Manhattan," new and handsome PATTERNS OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market [4 3mrp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3 wfm3m5p]

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

300 pages, $1·50.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

500 pages, $2·00.

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,

1000 pages, $3·00.

FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.

ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,

6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.